

A gazetteer and summary of French Pottery in Scotland c 1150 - c 1650

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I take great pleasure in dedicating this paper to Christopher John Tabraham, who, by allowing me to occupy myself with the remarkable twelfth century pottery group from Kelso Abbey, stimulated my enthusiasm for medieval and later ceramics.

INTRODUCTION

The proposal for a series of published inventories, by countries, of all the imported medieval and post medieval pottery recovered from excavations and field walking in Scotland, was advanced on the final day of the Medieval Pottery Research Group's conference held in Edinburgh in May 2001. Taking on the roll of creating a gazetteer and catalogue of French pottery in Scotland, it was the authors aim to build on the pioneering work of John Hurst and other medieval ceramicists and in the process make a contribution to the ongoing research on identifiable medieval and post-medieval ceramics traded around the North and Irish Seas.

Thanks to the far-sighted approach of a small group of ceramic researchers and medieval archaeologists in the Scottish branch of (M.P.R.G) the Medieval Pottery Research Group, it has been possible over the last few years to begin the first serious examination of Scotland's indigenous, medieval and post medieval ceramic industries, along with selected groups of imported pottery. This research has in the main been made possible by generous funding from Historic Scotland, with additional help from both the Hunter and Russell Trusts and incorporates scientific expertise from the British Geological Survey in Edinburgh and Keyworth and the University of Glasgow. Wherever possible, it is our aim to integrate the results from our Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) and mineralogical fingerprinting programmes with the existing Scottish thin section database, presently on loan from the National Museums of Scotland to the Archaeology Department of the University of Glasgow. To date we have had excellent results from a pilot project carried out on Scotland's post-medieval redwares (Chenery Philips & Haggarty 2004, 45-53), and a programme of work on the source of imported medieval grey wares from Perth (Hall and Chenery 2005, 54-69). The results achieved in the redware pilot study led to a large three-year Historic Scotland funded research project on the more problematic Scottish

medieval white gritty ware industry (Jones et al 45-84) and an ongoing programme of work on Scottish pottery and tiles produced using iron rich clays.

It is not my intention, in this paper, to describe in great detail the fabrics, forms, decorations, glazing, etc, of all the French medieval and later pottery types traded into Britain and Ireland, as much of this information is already in the public domain, (Hurst 1974, 221-255; Platt & Coleman Smith 1975, 123-152; Jennings 1981; Allan 1984, 39-103; Hurst et al 1986, 76-116; Thompson & Brown 1991, 63-80; Watkins 1987, 125-35; Gahan & McCutcheon 1997, 304-319; Brown 2002, 21-31 & 57-64). On the other hand as some types to date have not been recorded or published in Scotland, I have attempted to include sufficient detail to allow this paper not only to stand alone as a paper on French medieval and post medieval pottery in Scotland, but to be an entry into the wider subject.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to examine every shard of French pottery previously recorded from Scotland, and where I have been unable to find or study the material, I have commented to that effect. Where I disagree with published attributions, dating of the material or its impact on site chronology, I have added a note below the catalogue entry detailing my concerns. For ease of use the disk has been divided into ten self explanatory folders, containing forty four (Microsoft Word Files) and fourteen maps, (A to N).

The first published map to show a distribution of French pottery in Scotland illustrated two find spots for early Saintonge polychrome, Kirkcudbright Castle and Abbey St Bathans (Dunning 1968, 45 fig 21). Fifteen years later, in what was the first attempt at cataloguing all the known medieval and post medieval imported pottery from Scottish sites, these were still the only two known Saintonge polychrome find spots (Thoms 1983, 254-5). This paper however went on to record a total of twenty nine different places where other French ceramics have been found, of which only six yielded pottery from two different areas in France. Two find spots were listed for North French green-glazed, one for Rouen-type, two for early Saintonge polychrome, ten for Saintonge green-glazed, six for Nantes ware (Loire-type narrow-necked jugs), and fourteen for Martincamp flasks [with no analysis of fabric type].

Two thirds of the sites were high status, such as castles and much of the pottery was unstratified, having been recovered during old Ministry of Works site clearances. Only five of the finds spots were due to urban excavations and a number of the shards had been retrieved during field walking around the littoral of the Tay Estuary by Daniel Henderson. After examining the pottery listed in 1983, I omitted three find spots from my catalogue. These are Garpit Farm NGR NO 4622 2738, Milton Farm NO 4660 2052 & Restenneth Priory NO 4822 5159. What is self evident when comparing Thoms' list with this

inventory is the large number of sites, one hundred and fifty eight, which have now produced French ceramics. From one of these, Ronaldson Wharf in Leith, a range of fifteen types and forms have been recorded, making it clear that it is the increasing amount of archaeology, mostly but not exclusively urban in nature, which is instrumental in the increased amounts of French ceramics now available for study.

Map A: France: This shows areas and towns from which different types of French pottery found in Scotland originated.

Map B: Scotland: This shows all archaeological and field walking sites where French pottery dating between c 1150 - c 1650 has been found

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This work could not have been undertaken without information and help from colleagues working on unpublished ceramic groups, and I would like to thank them all. I am also obliged to all the curators who granted me access to material held in their museums and to staff at AOC, CFA, SUAT, GUARD and Headland Archaeology who gave of their time. Colin Martin, Richard Emerson, John Allan, Richard Jones, Charles Murray, John Cotter, Heather James, John Lawson, Judith Stenhouse, Tom Addyman, Sarah Jennings, Clare McCutcheon, Julie Franklin, Val Dean, George Mudie, Andrew Sheriff, Jackie Moran, Bob Will, Ingrid Shearer, Chris Tabraham, Sheila Forbes, and the late Bob Thomson have all been incredibly supportive. Duncan Brown generously allowed me to read his paper on French imports into Southampton prior to its publication and along with Alan Vince spent time in Scotland examining shards.

John Hurst and I were communicating on various aspects of this paper at the time of his death. John had kindly given me access to his card index of imported ceramic find spots in Scotland without which the gazetteer would have been fatally flawed, especially as many of these early finds can no longer be traced. He had also taken time to visit Scotland where he spent five days with me examining pottery assemblages in various museums. His untimely and tragic death came as a great shock to all his friends in the world of Scottish archaeology.

The City of Edinburgh Council hosted and helped sponsor the 2001 medieval pottery conference, one of the consequences of which is this paper. Generous grants from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the Friends of the City

of Edinburgh Museums paid for the production of the distribution maps, while the Hunter Trust help defray some of my travel expenses and I am indebted to them all. My gratitude also goes to my wife Marjorie for her forbearance and to Exeter and Southampton Museums for permission to reproduce ceramic illustrations.

Many people in Historic Scotland but especially Olwyn Owen and Patrick Ashmore deserve thanks for their long-term support of our research into Scotland's medieval and later ceramic industries. Historic Scotland also paid for the time Derek Hall and I spent in their ceramic stores, gave a small travel grant to John Hurst and funded with the NMS the CDs publication costs. Without the support of David Caldwell and George Dalgleish I could not have produced this, the third, of what Patrick Ashmore christened, my Scottish ceramic resource disks. For a number of years the National Museums of Scotland has also made available workrooms and meeting facilities at Customs House Leith, both to facilitate my ceramic research and support Historic Scotland's funded, Scottish ICP-MS redware project. Finally my sincere and heartfelt thanks go to Derek Hall, who from the project inception has been incredibly supportive and found time to visit a number of Scottish museums with me.

It is my intention to try and keep this catalogue on French ceramics up to date and I would eventually like to put it and a number of others which I have planed on line. I would therefore be obliged if all new imported medieval and later ceramic finds in Scotland were brought to my attention. I can be contacted at the address given below or e-mailed at **haggartyg@aol.com**

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George Haggarty asserts and gives notice of his right under section 77 of the Copyright Designs and Patent Act 1988 to be identified as the author of this disk on French pottery in Scotland.

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Medieval Saintonge Pottery in Scotland:

Map C – for the distribution of all Medieval Saintonge Pottery in Scotland:

Archaeological evidence suggests that the predominant pottery imported into Scotland (as to the rest of Britain) in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries came from the Saintonge area of southwest France, and that it was in the main, manufactured in what is now termed Saintonge Standard Fabric (Brown 2002, 26). This fine, wheel-thrown pottery is white, but can occasionally be pale pink or, more uncommonly, red, with tiny opaque, and, infrequently, white quartz fragments. It is also slightly micaceous and commonly contains small inclusions of a red iron-rich material, probably haematite. It has been suggested that Saintonge red wares may have been thrown from the same clay that was used for the slip on sgraffito wares (Thomson and Brown 1991, 70). To date, this red fabric has not been recognised in Scotland.

The extremely important, medieval and later, Saintonge pottery production sites were located on a limestone plateau, which dominates the Charente River, a few kilometres to the east and north east of Saintes. At least 50 kiln sites are known from research and fieldwork in the area (Barton 1964a, 202 fig 1; Dunning 1968, 43-47; Renimel 1972, 106 pl 1; Chapelot 1975 & 1983, 49-50). Centres of production have been identified near to Saintes, at the villages of Les Ouillieres and La Chapelle des Pots, and 20 km away at Archingeay (Charente-Maritime). While there are others near Rochefort, at Breuil-Magne, Saint Symphoren, and further south near the River Gironde, around Bussax, Montendre and Montguyon.

As a consequence of Anglo-French warfare, which resulted in the destruction of much of its documentary heritage (Chapelot 1983, 49), the early medieval history of the Saintonge area remains obscure; indeed, there are no extant notarial records for Saintes before 1560 (Amico 1996, 244). Nevertheless, it is generally accepted that its location close to the large wine producing area of Bordeaux was instrumental in the creation of the large Saintonge ceramics industry (Deroeux & Dufournier 1991, 167-77; Deroeux Dufournier & Herteig 1994, 177). From the twelfth century onwards, fleets of ships involved in the wine trade, especially Flemish vessels, navigated the River Charente as far as Saintes; and this probably helped facilitate the distribution of Saintonge pottery around the shores of north-west Europe. It is also generally agreed that the disproportionately large numbers of Saintonge jugs recovered from English and Irish sites are, almost certainly, a by-product of the large increase in the thirteenth-century wine traffic between Gascony and England following the acquisition of Aquitaine by the English, in 1152.

Underwater excavations in 1972-73, at Port Berteau on the River Charente, just a few kilometres west of a number of the known kiln sites, recovered no less than 5,255 complete or nearly complete Saintonge pots. Of these, 1,585 belonged to the medieval period, and almost all were high quality, matching the pattern seen in the exported material, although the pottery recovered from field walking in the area consisted predominantly of unglazed shards (Chapelot 1983, 51-2).

The archaeological evidence suggests that the predominant pottery imported into Scotland (as in the rest of Britain) in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries came from the Saintonge area of southwest France and was, in the main, manufactured in what is now termed the Saintonge Standard Fabric (Brown 2002, 26). This fine wheel-thrown pottery is white, but can occasionally be pale pink or more uncommonly red, with tiny opaque and infrequent white quartz fragments. It is also slightly micaceous and frequently contains small inclusions of a red iron-rich material, probably haematite. It has also been suggested that the red wares may have been thrown from the same clay that was used for the slip on the sgraffito wares (Thomson and Brown 1991, 70). To date, Saintonge red ware has not been recognised in Scotland.

The late thirteenth and early fourteenth century date for Saintonge polychrome in Britain was first expounded by Gerald Dunning in (1933, 126-34) and again in (1968, 45). Subsequently work by John Allan using material from Southampton, Exeter, and other towns along the south coast of England (1984, 199) ventures a date of c 1240-50 for the introduction of the mottled green-glazed material, and c 1275-1325 for the production period of polychrome-decorated jugs. This hypothesis has subsequently been backed up by dates of the late 1270s and 1286-92 from pits in Dublin (Wallace 1984, 228). The evidence from London suggests that both these types are absent from deposits dated to c 1330 (Alan Vince pers comm). These dates are in keeping with the limited Scottish archaeological evidence of which Inverlochy Castle is probably the best example

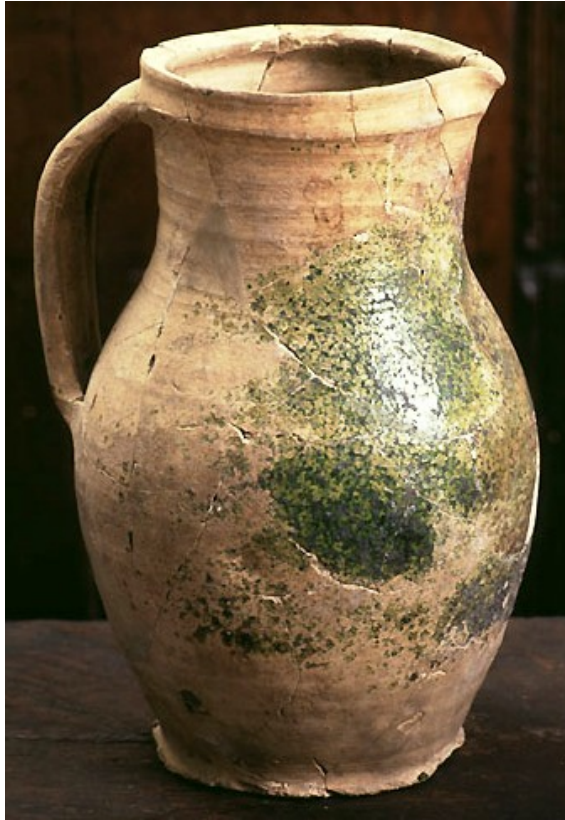
Saintonge Mottled Green Glazed:

Map C - for the distribution of all Saintonge Mottled Green Glazed Pottery in Scotland



The earliest wheel-thrown jugs found in the Saintonge area are globular in form, generally with large parrot-beak spouts, and distinctive almost S shaped, strap handles, which are created from a slice of a thrown cylinder. In the thirteenth century these vessels became slimmer and taller; with the typical shape an elongated baluster although they are sometime rounded, as in the example (illus left), courtesy of Southampton museums. It is these thirteenth and fourteenth-century green-glazed jugs for which the Saintonge potters are best known. Shards of those, easily recognisable vessels have been found in Scotland, but in nothing like the quantities which have, in the past, been recovered from ports such as Southampton, Dublin and Hull (Platt & Coleman Smith 1975, 123-152; Wallace 1983, 227-29; Watkins 1983, 246).

Shards of Saintonge high medieval pottery are now so commonly found on medieval sites in Britain that they must be considered as type fossils of that period. John Hurst's card index, which is now out of date, still lists over 150 find sites. Typically, Saintonge jugs of this period have thin walls, splayed bases, collared rims, parrot-beak bridge spouts and wheel-thrown strap handles, while a clear lead glaze with the addition of copper specks covers most of the body, giving it a dull mottled appearance. The glaze is normally applied thickly, but later examples were often glazed only on the shoulder, beneath the spout, often called a bib glaze, which can be seen on the example (illus below), courtesy of Exeter Museums. Mottled examples are never inside. This method is sometimes referred to as bib glazing. Decoration is usually restricted to vertical thumb-applied strips, although horizontal lines (straight



or wavy) can occur, as can occasional stamped medallions (Brown 2002, 26). A large number of scratched marks which include stars, crosses, and triangles are known, mainly from the bases of Saintonge jugs. These marks were probably used to identify individual merchants or batches, while another group of marks, scratched through the glaze on to the body or handle, is more likely to signify owners' marks (Wallace 1984, 227; Gahan & McCutcheon 1997, 311; McCutcheon 1997, 81).

Saintonge Bright Green Glazed:

Map C - for the distribution of all Medieval Saintonge Bright Green Glazed pottery in Scotland

From the area of the Saintonge, along with the mottled green glazed jugs came a group of markedly smaller, thinner and slightly higher-fired examples. These also lack the distinguishing iron and quartz in the fabric and are covered with a thicker and more lustrous bright green glaze, which it has been suggested was painted on. Despite the fact that the lower areas of these



jugs are often unglazed, this type has in the main been termed 'Saintonge all-over green-glaze' (Allan 1983a, 201 & Watkins 1987, 133-4), but which has been given numerous other titles, including green painted. It has been suggested that they should now be called 'Saintonge bright green-glazed' (Brown 2002, 27). In contrast to the copper filings added to the lead glaze of the Saintonge mottled wares, the large amounts of copper used to decorate this pottery were very finely ground and applied in solution as in this example, (illus left), courtesy of Southampton museums. In many of the published examples the spouts which

have been smoothed on after a notch has been cut from the jug, have been pinched, which would have had the effect of restricting the liquid flow.

In Scotland it is probable that a few green glazed Saintonge shards that I have not seen have been published as mottled. My research certainly showed that a number of bright green-glazed shards had been categorised incorrectly and subsequently this type is well under represented although they are still in the minority. Shards of Saintonge bright green-glazed jugs can often be distinguished by the very thin coating of green glaze on the interior surfaces, which is similar but darker than that found on shards of polychrome jugs. The preponderance of mottled glazed jugs in Scotland is not a local phenomenon, as the data from Exeter demonstrates (Allan 1984, 22). Excavations in that city

produced 1,212 shards (381 or more vessels) of Saintonge mottled green-glazed pottery, more than twenty times more than for Saintonge bright green-glazed, with only 54 shards (17 or more vessels). It is interesting that the numbers of early Saintonge polychrome fragments from Exeter (145 shards;



23 or more vessels) is significantly higher than the number of bright green-glazed, as occurs in Scotland. Even so, the available data may not reflect the overall picture, as John Hurst informed me that the evidence from his card index shows that Saintonge bright green-glazed pottery in England, as in Scotland, is almost certainly more common than has been indicated in previous publications. It has also been suggested that the bright green-glazed jugs may be contemporary in date c 1275 - c 1325, with the polychrome wares, (Duncan Brown & Robert Thomson pers comm.) Like Saintonge polychrome jugs the bright

green examples are often decorated with two opposing small, moulded faces, below the rim. Unlike on the polychrome examples, these are generally very crude as can be seen on the fragment from Inverlochy Castle (illus above). This face also has a horizontal hole pierced through it from ear to ear a feature that has been note on a number of examples. It has been suggested, probably correctly, that this would have helped with the firing.

Saintonge Polychrome:

Map C - for the distribution of all Medieval Saintonge Polychrome pottery in Scotland:

The later thirteenth century saw the emergence of a range of Saintonge polychrome decorated vessels, (again mainly jugs), produced specifically, it is



thought, for the British and Irish markets as they are not found in France and are rare in northern Europe. The most up to date British distribution inventory that I know of is the late John Hurst's card index, which a few years ago listed about a 120 sites.

The green and yellow hand-painted designs are first outlined in brown; motifs include birds, animals, vines, decorated shields and coats of arms, all under a clear lead glaze (illus left) courtesy of Exeter Museums. Saintonge polychrome jugs which range from tall with pedestal bases to round almost barrel shaped also have typical French collared rims, parrot beaked spouts and thrown handles. Like Saintonge bright green glazed jugs, they are often embellished with small moulded facemasks just below the external rim, as in the superb example, (illus below) courtesy of Southampton museums.

Other recorded decorative devices include a green stripe running down the handle, and two green stripes running horizontally, enclosing the main design. The lead glaze on the polychrome decorated

jugs is always very thin and often has a dull matt appearance, which sometimes continues over the interior of the vessel as a pale greenish/yellowish coating. To date the identity of the heraldry used to

decorate Saintonge polychrome pottery, as on the two illustrated examples, has not been established.

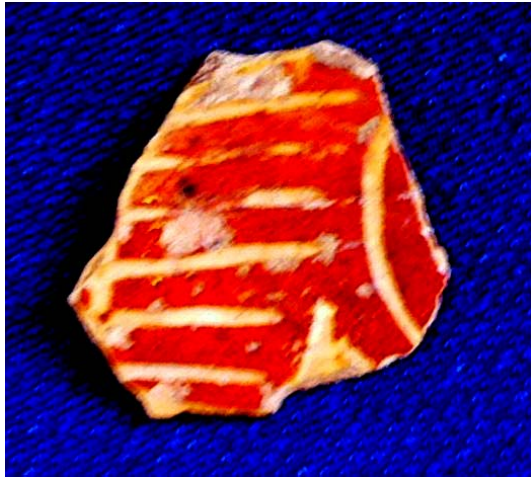


At the Medieval Pottery Research Group's 2004 conference held in Winchester, it was generally accepted that Saintonge medieval polychrome, almost certainly had a date range of no more than fifty years between c 1275 to c 1325, but that it could be much less, possibly as little as twenty to twenty five years.

Saintonge Sgraffito:

Map C - for the distribution of all Medieval Saintonge Sgraffito decorated pottery in Scotland:

Publications from England (Thomson & Brown 1991, 65-8) and Ireland (Wallace 1984, 228 & McCutcheon 1995, 85 & 1997, 83) suggests that the least common of all the early Saintonge jug types are the under glazed, thinly thrown, sgraffito decorated examples, which are similar in many ways to the polychrome examples. Saintonge shards with sgraffito decoration are certainly rare in Scotland, having been recorded from only three sites. Although John Hurst's card index is out of date, it lists more English and Welsh find spots for this type, than for Saintonge bright green-glazed, at a ratio of 20 to 16 which might suggest that in Britain overall Saintonge sgraffito may not be rare as the published evidence suggests.



Two small conjoining sgraffito fragments (illus left), together with shards from Saintonge polychrome and mottled green-glazed jugs, were recovered during an archaeological excavation, from a foundation trench associated with the construction of Inverlochy Castle in Argyllshire. This work has been attributed to the important Scottish family of Comyns and has been ascribed to the third quarter of the thirteenth century (Lewis & Smith 1998, 621). It is

interesting that no shards of Scottish medieval pottery were recovered from these early phases.

Saintonge sgraffito shards have also been recovered from excavations carried out in the burghs of Ayr and Perth, (Word Files 40 & 43). The decoration of this pottery is by means of incised lines cutting through the red brown slip, to the white body beneath, however sometimes the incising can be found on none slipped areas. Generally the lead glazed incised decoration appears a pale yellow. On the shards from both Leith and Ayr the areas of slip seems to have been brushed on, with no well defined borders, giving the decoration an almost abstract appearance.

At least one production site in the Saintonge is known for this type of pottery. Shards having been recovered from a waste heap some 100 m to the north of a small trial excavation carried out on the farm of Les Oullieres, near La Chapelle-des-Pots (Barton 1964a, 202 fig1). In addition, a number of sgraffito-decorated jugs have been recovered from a wreck located just

outside the medieval harbour of Saint Peters Port, Guernsey, again in conjunction with Saintonge mottled green glaze, polychrome decorated jugs, and other rare Saintonge pottery types. A preliminary analysis of this material suggests that there three types of sgraffito decorative motifs were used to decorated the jugs - geometric, heraldic, and zoomorphic (Thomson & Brown 1991, 65-8). This is partly born out by the superb sgraffito jug found in Champagne and now exhibited in the Musée des Beaux Arts. Published by Chapelot & Henriët, it is decorated with two cockerels (1991, fig 170).

At the Medieval Pottery Research Group's 2004 conference in Winchester it was agreed that this material almost certainly had a similar tight date range to the medieval Saintonge polychrome and bright green glazed jugs 1275 to 1325 and probably less.

Saintonge Mortars:

Map C - for the distribution of all Medieval Saintonge mortars in Scotland:

The potteries of the Saintonge area are known to have manufactured a large range of other ceramic types during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, most of which are extremely rare in Britain. The exception are mortars, some of which have a fabric, coarsened by the addition of lumps of crushed white opaque quartz, while others only have it applied to the inner surface. Both provide a rough grinding surface on the interior of the vessel (Brown 2002, 27). These thick, straight-sided, mottled green-glazed vessels, with their partly pierced undersides, flat bases, and flanged rims, usually have three stabbed, short rod or strap handles. They are often decorated with thumb-impressions or grooves, vertically applied strips and applied moulded faces around the rim and a few are known with painted red slip (*ibid* 61, fig 215). Surprisingly large numbers have been found along the English south coast although they occur only spasmodically elsewhere in England (Allan 1983, 201). A fair number are also known from Ireland especially Waterford and Dublin, including a number of rare sgraffito-decorated examples (Gahan & McCutcheon 1997, 314 & McCutcheon pers comm). To date only one small fragment has been recovered in Scotland, it comes from a yet unpublished excavation carried out in the port of Leith.

Saintonge Puzzle Jugs:

Amongst the many fragments of Saintonge types recovered from underwater



excavations at Port Berteau on the River Charente were a number from extremely rare puzzle jugs (David & Gabet 1972). To date the only known example of such a jug from Britain (illus left), courtesy of Exeter Museums, is the extraordinary, highly decorated example from South Street Exeter (Dunning 1933, 130-2 fig 15 & pls 29-30). This large, round, restored example which is filled from the top compartment down through its tubular handle has been classified as an M1 type by Crossley (1993, 73-4). Constructed in five sections, the top four as a tower of which three are windowed and have associated with them a number of figures modelled in the round, from the waist up.

It has been suggested that a shard, recovered from an excavation on the island of Iona, by Redknap, and which was commented by John Hurst (1979, 241), may have come from a similar rare vessel. However on balance I think this is unlikely see (Word File 15). Examination of the shard, with colleagues from the Medieval Pottery Research Group, led to no consensus, but it was also generally agreed that a puzzle jug was unlikely. One suggestion was that it might be something along the lines of the pads, used on later rare Saintonge double tubular spouted jugs and similar to the fragment recovered from the excavation at Castle Street Plymouth (Clark 1979).

Late Medieval Saintonge Pottery:

Map D - for the distribution of all Late Saintonge Pottery in Scotland:

It has been suggested that trade in pottery from the Saintonge may have been ruined when the area was devastated during the Anglo-French wars of the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries (Chapelot, 1983, 49) and especially after the 1450s when the English lost control of the area (Hurst 1974, 222-3). However disruptive this may have been, it may not have been as catastrophic as Chapelot seems to advocate. Published archaeological evidence suggests that substantial quantities of Saintonge pottery were still being produced and traded into some English ports including Hull and Plymouth in the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (Watkins 1983, 249-52; Allan & Langman 2003, 48). It has also more recently been suggested that the picture for the south east English port of Romney is very similar (Clive Orton pers comm). The evidence in Hull also suggests that although there was a marked decline in imported French wine and pottery after the middle of the fifteenth century, Saintonge pottery was still accounting for between 7% and 16% of the excavated assemblages

The archaeological evidence in England also clearly demonstrates that the trade in pottery from the Saintonge area continued, although in reduced quantities, into the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Watkins 1983, 31), but with what may be interpreted as renewed vigour, given the introduction of many new ceramic types and forms. The continued importance of ceramics in the area of the Saintonge into the sixteenth century can also be seen in French archival evidence, which shows that there were significant private fortunes in the area based on pottery and tiles (Amico 1966, 18). Many of these later traded Saintonge ceramic types were illustrated in Hurst (1974, 221-255).

There would appear to be a slight difference of opinion in that research by John Allan on the port books of London, Plymouth etc, suggests that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries' English trade in Saintonge pottery was mainly through La Rochelle, but its wine was chiefly coming from Bordeaux (1983b, 42). On the other hand Duncan Brown is certain that the trade in pottery continued from the Saintonge area and retained its importance through merchants operating from the ports of La Rochelle, Roquefort and Bordeaux (2002, 26).

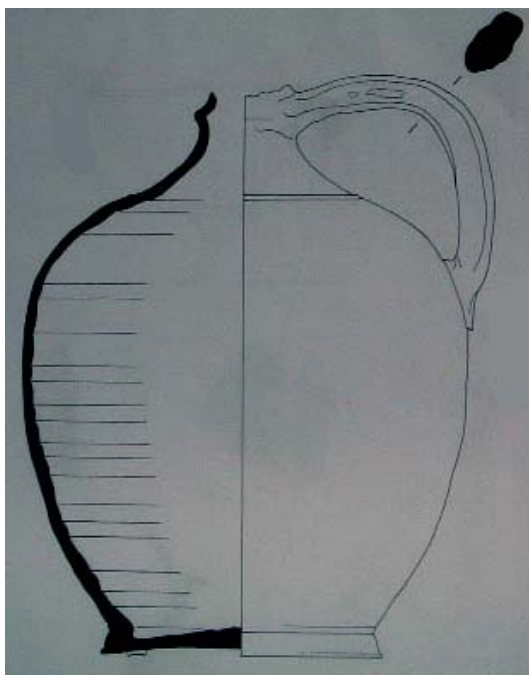
Saintonge Late Whitewares: Pitchers Jugs & Pégaus

Map C – for the distribution of Late Saintonge Pitchers, Jugs etc in Scotland:

In the late medieval period imported Saintonge pottery continues in the same



white fabric, but the vessels are generally thrown with a thick body. They include tubular-spouted rounded pitchers with narrower necks and single pulled handles, which it has been suggested may have developed out of the similarly body shaped pégaus. These pitchers are usually unglazed but can have tiny spots or traces of green glaze and occasionally a small bib patch on the body just below the spout, as in the example (illus left) courtesy of Southampton museums.



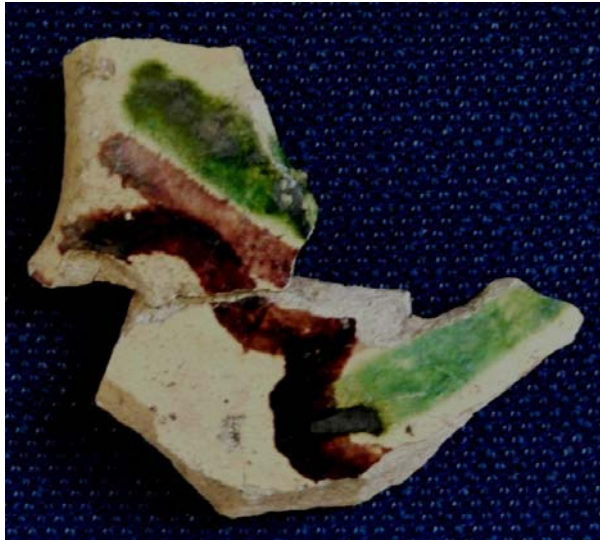
Cooking pots often with lids and small jugs are also still reasonably common in the English archaeological record of this period but are scarce in Scotland. At the same time also making an appearance are Saintonge pégaus with their large very broad pouring- spouts and three basket-handles which are attached to the rims. These types are also not common in Scotland, although there is a group of what is likely to be four examples, from what is thought to be a seventeenth century midden in Tower Street Leith. Amongst the unpublished pottery from an excavations at Ronaldson's Wharf Leith, there is a substantial fragment of

a green glazed globular Saintonge jug, in a form which to date seems to be unrecorded (illus above). The rounded vessel has a constricted neck, and a missing rim. It also has a lot of thick green lead glaze down one side of its interior, which has pooled in the bottom.

Saintonge Late Polychrome, Jugs, Dishes etc:

Map C – for the distribution of Late Saintonge Polychrome Jugs & Dishes:

In the middle of the sixteenth century, probably influenced by Palissy, decoration on Saintonge pottery developed with the addition of yellow and blue colours. From this period a number of forms, mainly household items such as bowls and dishes, often with lug handles, were crudely decorated



with green and brown polychrome bands, blobs, or splodges. This type of pottery had a wide distribution throughout northwest Europe, but only seven small shards have been found to date from three sites in Scotland. On the occasions that they were recovered such as at Cruggleton Castle in Galloway it is difficult to know what forms are represented however the shards from Ronaldson's Wharf Leith (illus left) are almost

certainly from a jug,

In the past all this type of decorated pottery was referred to as painted, but at



the request of John Hurst I have used the term decorated, as both real painting and polychrome bands were utilized. Before his death John Hurst informed me that this subject was to have been addressed in an article by John Allan and himself. As I find the subject somewhat confusing I hope that John Allan goes it alone. For example, not seeming to fit into any of the published categories, there is an interesting handle shard (illus left), from Lochnaw Castle in Galloway, which has been decorated in a reddish/brown monochrome, with closely spaced diagonal lines.

Saintonge Figurine Jugs:

Map C – for the distribution of Late Saintonge Figurine Jugs in Scotland:

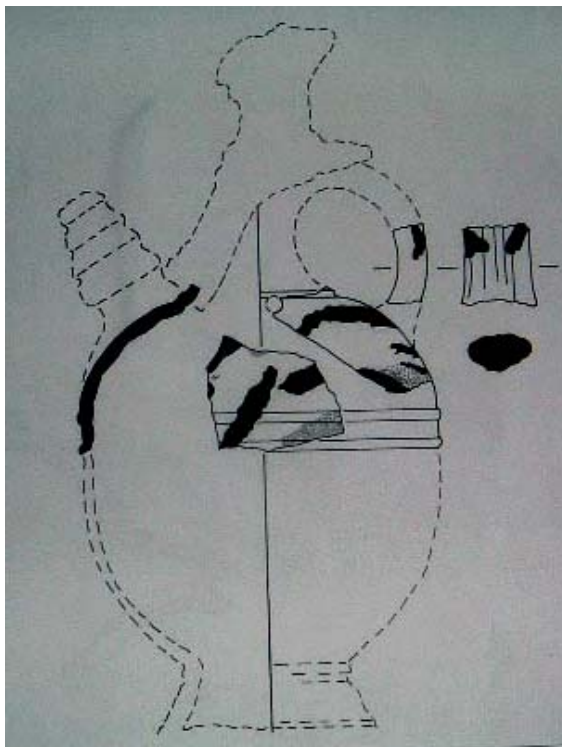
Melgund Castle is the only site in Scotland that has to-date produced shards of a Saintonge figurine jug (illus below), a ceramic type that is not all that rare



in other areas of Europe. Unfortunately the excavations at Melgund produced no good stratification which would help with the jugs archaeological dating. Presently these are dated, on art historical grounds, based on the style of the dress, worn in the first half of the seventeenth century (Hurst 1986, 93-5).

The Melgund shards are in a hard white

fabric and consist of a handle shard and another four which conjoin from the upper shoulder and which, show part of the filling hole. There is also a shard



from near the centre of the jug, which has two cordons around its belly, about 1 cm apart. All the shards are decorated on the exterior with purple-brown and yellow fairly random dashes. There is also a hint of green high on the shoulder, just above what is almost certainly a handle scar.

Wasters from figurine jugs of which there seems to be two sizes, have been recovered at the village of La Chapelle Des Pots in the Saintonge, and there are a number of complete examples in French museums. The Van Beuningen-de Vriese Collection of European medieval and post medieval pottery in Rotterdam,

contains shards of another twenty or so examples, making them one of the most common types in the collection (*ibid* 95).

Saintonge Barrel Costrels:

Map C - for the distribution of Late Saintonge Barrel Costrels in Scotland:

Saintonge barrel costrels were copied in the nineteenth century, to such an extent at centres like the Pre D' Auge in Normandy, that it had been suggested that they may not have been an early type at all (Hurst 1974, 95). However, archaeological evidence, and especially the example recovered from Port Berteau, suggests that they were current in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (David & Gabet 1971, pl X, 36).

Barrel costrels have applied moulded necks between two ribbed strap handles and an applied tubular spout and thrown foot ring. Generally have four encircling grooved bands and three moulded medallions, one on the front, one on either flat end, and they are generally decorated with polychrome bands or splashes of brown, green and blue. Known medallions include large fleur-de-lys, the royal arms of France, crowned within a crown and decorated band, faces, HIS symbols, and crosses (Hurst 1974, 249-50 & 1986, 95-6).



A few years ago a very slightly cracked, but complete, barrel costrel turned up in Edinburgh (illus left). While trying to trace its provenance I was told (although I have no way of checking if it true), that workmen had discovered it while working in a building next to the Timberbush area of Leith. At present we have no satisfactory way of telling whether Scotland's only complete example of a Saintonge barrel costrel, which is

now housed in a private collection, dates to the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, or is a nineteenth century copy.



Very recently a 70mm long shard from what is almost certainly the base of another polychrome decorated Barrel Costrel, (illus left), was donated to the National Museums of Scotland. It was recovered along with a small collection of medieval and later shards, from a small one metre square test pit dug to the back of an Anstruther garden. The garden lies to the rear of a house which is situated directly opposite what at one time was a very important Scottish east

coast harbour. The distinctive vertical rilling and separately applied thrown foot ring can both be clearly seen on the illustrated shard.

Saintonge Chafing Dishes:

Map C – for the distribution of Late Saintonge Chafing Dishes in Scotland:

Given the general lack of find spots for many Late Saintonge ceramic types in Scotland, it is difficult to explain the relatively large number of shards from Saintonge chafing dishes recorded, and which seem to be spread fairly equally across the more developed areas of the country. This imbalance is not just a Scottish phenomenon, as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries chafing dishes are also the most common type of late Saintonge vessels found in the rest of Britain (Hurst 1974, 233). Until recently I thought that when they were in use, the bowls were filled with something like hot coals and brought to the table to keep the food warm. However a cooking demonstration by John Hudson a practical potter to the Medieval Pottery Research Group, showed that they could have tolerated very high temperatures and using charcoal, dishes can be cooked very quickly with little sign of burning to the vessels interiors. Most Scottish examples show little evidence of internal burning, a feature also noted on many of the English examples previously examined by Hurst (*ibid*, 247).

The vast majority of Saintonge chafing dish shards found in Britain are from



classic Hurst type I (*ibid* 240-241). These comprise a bowl set on an open pedestal base, with a number of equally spaced raised knobs around the rim and small moulded faces applied to the exterior, as on this restored example, (illus left) courtesy of Southampton museums. Most of the faces seem to have been

attached using small wooden pegs which were pressed in from the rear, and which burned out during the kiln firing, often leaving the holes open. The exterior faces and sides of the bowls were glazed alternately green and yellow and were frequently decorated with vertical stabbed combing between the

facemasks. Chafing dishes from the Saintonge have four loop handles, which run from the bottom of the bowl to the base.

In 1974 Hurst published, in considerable detail, a catalogue of the then known chafing dish variants (*ibid* 233-247) of which only a few are known from Scotland. There are two examples of Hurst type C.VIII, with arcaded knobs from a site in Ayr (site 11c), and another well used example from Leith. There are only three published parallels, two from Plymouth (Clark 1979, 30) and an almost complete example from Grimsby Lane, Hull (Watkins 1993, 106 fig 74 261).

A chaffing dish shard recovered from the excavations at Meal Vennel in Perth is probably from a hollow pedestal base, decorated with a thick green glaze and vertical grooves. There are also small traces of grooves near the top of the shard, which may be an indication that the exterior of the bowl was also decorated. I can find no published parallel for this fragment. As noted previously a shard from excavations on Iona which was originally thought to be from an early Saintonge puzzle jug, is in a coarse fabric, normally associated with a number of rare openwork chafing dishes similar to those illustrated by Hurst (1974, 236-7 fig 4 1-4).

Saintonge Unknown Form:

Map C – for this unknown form.



As noted in (Word File 8), Saintonge Puzzle Jugs, it has been suggested that a shard recovered from Iona (illus left) and published by John Hurst was a possible fragment of a Saintonge puzzle jug. Examination of the Iona shard, with colleagues from the Medieval Pottery Research Group, led to no consensus, but it was generally agreed that a puzzle jug was unlikely. One suggestion, which I am not in favour of, was the possibility that it was part of a pad for a mask of the type found attached to extremely rare Saintonge double tubular spouted jugs. A fragment of such a jug recovered from an excavation at Castle Street Plymouth was published alongside a

reconstruction based on a complete example in the Louvre (Hurst 1974, 228-9 figs 8). This fragment has subsequently been republished in the main excavation report by Gaskell Brown (1979, 71 fig 20, No117).

The Scottish pottery associated with this shard would seem to the author to be no earlier than the 15th century, which is later than the date suggested in the report. The fabric which has a sandy feel is unlike the normal Saintonge and would seem to be a bit darker than given by John in his comments. I would suggest that it is closer to the rough sandy clays, known to have been used in the manufacture of what are thought to be a number of rare Saintonge openwork chaffing dishes (Hurst 1974, 236-7 figs 1-4).

The Iona shard, which is in three very discrete layers, may have had a now lost, applied face or other moulding either attached with a wooden peg in the manner similar to that seen on later chaffing dishes or the hole may have been some sort of a poring spout, possibly through a mouth? . The crude patch of green glaze on the pad, (illus below), may have seeped in behind or through the hole in the lost moulding. The rear of the fragment looks like it has been part of a hollow tube or vessel and has very close horizontal striations and has a thick patch of green glaze at one end (illus below).

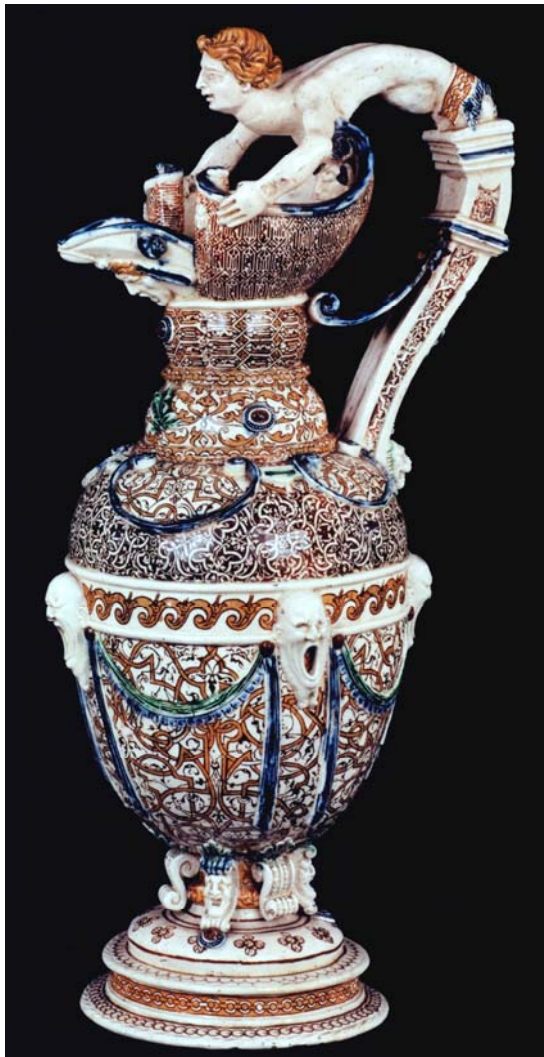
This shard has been photographed against a 1cm square background.



Palissy Type Polychrome:

Map C – for the distribution of Palissy Type Polychrome in Scotland:

Bernard Palissy (1510-1590) was a French ceramicist, of supreme importance in the development of European pottery. He was also an amateur scientist, writer and religious reformer. He moved to Saintes in the Saintonge sometime in the late 1530s, where he commenced his experiments with ceramics (Amico 1996, 18). Palissy eventually developed a range of translucent lead-based glazes, which he applied to a wide variety of objects including jewellery mounts, mirror frames, candlesticks, plates, dishes, and platters. Later, after many more years of experimentation, he went on to perfect the ceramics that would make him famous and which were commonly referred to by him as 'rustiques figulines' or simply "rustic potteries". These comprised mainly pitchers, ewers, basins, mostly copying metal prototypes, but particularly dishes, which he decorated with lizards, snakes, crayfish, fish, frogs, insects, and plants, against naturalistic backgrounds of shell encrusted rocks.



Palissy was also commissioned to produce ceramic installations for a number of grottos, the most important probably being the one for Anne Duc de Montmorency on which he worked for at least eight years (1556-64). After his move to Paris in c 1567, assisted by his two sons, he set up a workshop and kiln which now lies beneath the Cour de Napoleon at the Louvre. Although it is no means universally acknowledged, it has recently been suggested, based on available documentation and shards from the nineteenth century excavations on the site of his Paris atelier (*ibid* 133-36), that Palissy and his sons while in Paris, were involved in the production of the technically brilliant, what has become known as, "Saint-Porchaire wares", probably using good white firing clays from the Poitou region (*ibid* 135). This is at odds with the belief that these vessels originated from the village of Saint-Porchaire which was a feudal dependency of Bressuire between

Poitou and Saintonge, a domain of the house of Laval- Montmorency whose arms occur on four of the recorded pieces (Coutts 2001 40). The sixty or so extant examples of low fired Saint-Porchaire" ware, are masterpieces of Renaissance art, being nothing short of ceramic tour de forces. Forms include candlesticks, saltcellars, and ewers, decorated with intricate stamped motifs, piercing, and individually moulded figures, heads, dogs and lions. In the collections of the Museums of Scotland and (illus above), there is an extremely important Saint-Porchaire ewer decorated with inlaid and stamped decoration and which is obviously based on a metal prototype. Palissy's work was extensively copied, first in France and later in England and Portugal, and the limited scientific analysis carried out to date, suggests that many of the examples in museum collections are copies or fakes (McNab1987, 70-6).

Only four small fragments of pottery decorated with Palissy-type lead glazed polychrome have been recorded from Scotland. One was handed into the National Museums of Scotland for identification, before going to the finds disposal panel. It is a small abraded body shard with an applied bearded facemask, which could be from a polychrome decorated chafing dish of a type that is unique in Scotland. The shard which was recovered near Crail, by a metal detector, has what looks like degraded lead glaze on the interior which is darker than the glaze on the exterior, which appears pale yellow over the white body. It also has a mottled blue beard, which stands proud of the body, with traces of brown to the left of the face. There is a good parallel from Delft in the Netherlands, which dates to c1550-1650 (Hurst 1984, 93 fig 42 no 122). It is worth noting that a few other very rare Saintonge ceramic forms are known from this period, which used moulded faces as decoration, and it is always possible that this shard is from one of these. The second shard comes from an excavation carried out on the site of the new Parliament building in Edinburgh's Cannongate and is probably a bowl fragment. The third shard comes from a site in Pittenweem, which is thought to have a tight deposition date of 1630-40 (Martin 1878, 7), and is almost certainly from a scalloped edged dish or bowl. The fourth abraded shard, from an excavation at Cramond, has just been brought to my attention and although it has been added to the gazetteer it has not been included on the distribution map.

Individual shards of Palissy type wares have been recorded from sites throughout England, and at the port of Plymouth a large number were recovered amongst an assemblage of thirty-two Saintonge vessels dated to1550-1650 (Clark 1979, 70-1). No confirmed shards of Palissy's more exotic forms have to date been found on an excavation, but fragments of a Palissy-type bowl which were recovered in 1988 during excavations at the Dominican Priory of Black Friars London, may date to the late sixteenth or early seventeenth centuries and therefore could be a late product of the Louvre factory, or the School of Avon, near Fontainebleau (Blackmore 1992, 376-7). Generally the shards of Palissy type that have been recovered from excavations are crude and most likely were produced by his followers in the

Saintonge area, principally at La Chapelle des Pots where many wasters of this type have been found (Hurst et al 1986, 86-7).

Yellow Glazed Costrels:

Map C - for the distribution of Yellow glazed Costrels in Scotland:



From an archaeological excavation carried out at Burgess Street Leith, there are five shards including the rim and neck with a handle scar, a body and base fragment of a two handled flat based, thick, dipped, yellow, lead glazed costrel. One shard is (illus left & below).

The rims of these rare costrels are thrown separately, and applied to the neck after a series of small holes have been pushed through the clay to facilitate the join. A similar example which shows that the strap handles are also stabbed has recently been published from Southampton (Brown 2003, fig 254).



Horns:

Map C - for the distribution of Saintonge Horns in Scotland:

Two Scottish sites have produced shards of what may be very rare Saintonge Horns. Of these the shards from Burgess Street Leith are by far the most convincing. The shard from St Andrews being much less so and a German Langerwehe provenance for both cannot be ruled out. Indeed there is always the possibility of the St Andrews shard being from something totally different such as a spout, and stratigraphically the evidence is poor. The only English example of a Saintonge horn I can find is from Exeter (Le Patourel 1992, fig 4-1), although a number have been found in Ireland (*ibid*). The largest concentration is from Dublin where there are fragments of at least five (McCutcheon pers comm).

Saintonge Bird Whistles:

Map C - for the distribution of Saintonge Bird Whistles in Scotland:

An almost complete hollow, heavy and slightly crude, all over, lead glazed,



bird whistle, 80mm nose to tail and 33mm high was recovered from an unstratified context during excavations against the boundary wall of Kilbarchan West Parish Church. The flat-based bird has a stylised face and slot 10 x 05 mm inside its tail. There is also a vertical kiln crack through part of the tail, of which a fragment is missing (illus left).

The bird has been constructed in two parts and luted together, before being decorated with a band of brown painting which delineates the area of the wings and which was then filled in with green. There is also a band of green around the base, a circular dab of brown on the bird's breast, touches of brown on the eyes and on the top of its abraded head.



When made the bird has had a small rectangular piece of wood or metal pushed into its tail to create a blowing tube approximately 6 x 4mm, (illus left), if wood it could

have burnt out during firing.

Just before his death I had a long discussion with John Hurst about the whistle and he said that on balance it was probably from the area of the Saintonge, but could conceivably be German, a hypothesis subscribed to by a number of other experts shown it at a medieval ceramic seminar held at Perth in Oct 2004. However as the published examples from both these areas are markedly different in style and thought to date from the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries I am not totally discounting the hypothesis that it may be a later Staffordshire product.

French Red Painted Pottery:

Map E – for the distribution of French Red Painted Pottery in Scotland:

There was a widespread and long-lived tradition in northern France of producing white, wheel-thrown pottery, in a number of fabric variations, and decorated by painting with a red slip (Brown 2002, 23). The first study of this ceramic type was done on material from Paris, held in museums (Barton 1966b, 59-63). Subsequently, a very large group of well-excavated material from the Paris area has been classified into a good and well-published typological sequence (Nicourt 1986, 156-216). This work suggests that the red slip-painted forms in that locale were mainly jars or cooking pots with a few jugs and spouted pitchers and that it was only the jugs, which were traded overseas. This type of pottery is not at all common in Scotland; both the red-painted shards from Eyemouth and Leith appear to be from small jugs.

Northern French Green Glazed Whitewares:

Map E - for the distribution of northern French green- glazed pottery in Scotland:

Of all the medieval imported pottery recovered from Scotland, the fabric group with the generic name 'Northern French Wares' have proved the most



difficult to categorise. They include a range of late twelfth and thirteenth century well-made, wheel-thrown vessels in white fabric, which frequently contain sparse quartz grains, occasionally sparse mica, also sporadically tiny red inclusions and what may be flint? From the evidence of diagnostic shards, jugs can be small or large as in the example (illus left), courtesy of Exeter museums. They can also be with or without eared handles and spouts, but generally have ribbed necks and cordoned bases. A number of shards are covered with an almost clear lead glaze but just as many have had copper added to the glaze, making it vary from light to darkish green, which is often referred to as north French

monochrome. As we have no fragments large enough to show if vessels were completely covered in a clear glaze or were green all over, for ease I have lumped this difficult group together as green glaze. Some shards also seem to have decorative motifs possibly similar to those found on Rouen type wares. Although northern French pottery is scarce in most southern English ports, unlike ports in southern Ireland, several attempts have been made to classify it; for example, at Southampton (Platt & Coleman-Smith 1975, 23; Brown 2002, 47), Exeter (Allan 1984, 21-2), and London (Vince 1985). A cursory examination of the Scottish shard material, which comes mainly from the east coast burghs of Leith, Perth and Aberdeen, suggests that there may be more variation in the fabric than the literature implies.

There is no doubt that “northern French whiteware” is a highly unsatisfactory term, but until medieval archaeology in large areas of France is given more prominence, it is difficult to see how in the short term we can replace it.

Rouen-Type Ware

Map E – for the distribution of Rouen-Type Pottery in Scotland:

Excavations at Rouen have produced large quantities of early white glazed wares dating to the tenth and eleventh centuries, some of which are wasters. Samples of this material have been subjected to a small programme of analysis with other early white wares, including York Early Glazed wares, Stanford Ware and white wares from the North of England. Results show that Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometry (ICPS) can separate some of this material, but generally they are too finely textured for petrological analysis, although the frequency of muscovite and the rare larger inclusions can be useful indicators (Alan Vince pers comm).

It is shards of the later highly decorated flat-based jugs with eared handles, ribbed necks, and cordoned bases, known as Rouen-type wares, which have been recognised in some quantity from excavations at several east coast ports in Scotland including (Perth & Leith). It has been suggested this pottery may not have originated in Rouen although a source in the Seine valley was touted (Barton 1966a, 73; Boivin et al 1996, 61-83). Subsequent chemical analysis of Rouen type pottery, by Deroeux Dufournier, shows that it falls into two very distinct groups; one, they identify as a Rouen product, while the other, may be a Seine valley product (Deroeux Dufournier & Herteig 1994, 161-208). The decoration on this fine, off-white to occasionally buff-coloured pottery consists mostly of panels covered with a slip of red clay which contrasts with the green, pale yellow, or orange, of the glazed pot. The panels are delineated with applied rouletted white strips, often studded with applied pellets. It has long been suggested that this type of roller-stamped decoration was derived from Carolingian and later pottery in the Rhineland (Dunning 1945, 147).

The great majority of the Rouen-type ware recovered from Scotland seems to be from highly decorated jugs in what is referred to as the 'Standard Rouen fabric,' now dated in London to the late twelfth and first half of the thirteenth centuries (Vince 1985, 43-50). Previously dates from the mid thirteenth to the fourteenth century had been suggested (Barton 1966a, 73-4). An often harder-fired fabric, characteristically found in jugs with three little feet, was produced later than the standard Rouen-type vessel. Thus far no vessel of this form has been recorded in Scotland. By contrast, a survey of imported pottery from medieval Denmark shows that this later Rouen ware is much more common than the earlier type (Alan Vince pers comm).

c. 70 to 80 Poissy type early 14th to mid 14th

Seine Valley Whiteware:

Map E – for the distribution of Seine Valley Whiteware in Scotland:

This is a well-made wheel-thrown white ware, with well-sorted fine quartz inclusions, which has a possible Seine Valley source, perhaps towards Rouen it has been suggested, although I could see no pottery with this type of decoration on display in the Museum of Antiquities in Rouen. The bodies of the vessels are decorated with vertical applied strips of triangular section, often in red-firing clay, which can be seen on the right hand shard of the two from Burgess Street Leith, (illus below). The vertical applied strip on the left hand shard is in off white clay which has been painted. The undecorated lead glazed body can also vary from clear to a yellowish-green hue.



There are also a few white wheel-thrown body shards from Leith with the same applied triangular strips but with the body covered in a thick copper rich lead glaze, given them a bright mottled green appearance, making small fragments without the strips difficult to categorise. A date range of 1250-1350 is given by Brown, for this pottery in Southampton (2002, 80 fig 20 cat no 188). This fits with the limited Scottish evidence, for example the two shards illustrated above, were recovered from excavations carried out in Burgess Street Leith, in association with a class 2-4, Henry III cut long cross silver half penny, of uncertain mint and moneyer Ion (1248-51). With moderate wear, a date c 1270-80 is being suggested for its deposition.

North French Greyware

Map E - for the distribution of North French Greyware in Scotland:

A ubiquitous and long-lived medieval grey ware potting tradition covered the area of modern northern France and western Belgium (Barton 1974, 167-8; Alvey and Verhaeghe 1982, 40-1). Globular jars/cooking pots, spouted pitchers with bandeau or square rims were produced, and often these were decorated with rouletting. We are led to believe that some of the grey ware pottery recovered along the north French coast, dated to the eleventh and twelfth centuries and were produced at the Sorrus kilns near the river Canch, in the Pas-de-Calais (Hodges 1981, 71). In the twelve and thirteen centuries jugs were produced over a wide area, and, in some parts, decorated storage jars were also made. John Cotter has surveyed and published a very good English summary of the evidence for this industry while researching an immigrant potter who had been working in this tradition in twelve-century Canterbury (1977, 78-86).

There are a number of shards in grey sandy fabrics, a few with vertical applied strips of white-firing clay with a distinctive triangular section mainly from the unpublished Marks and Spencer site in Perth, and it is almost certain that these originated in Flanders. Derek Hall in conjunction with Dr Simon Chenery of the British Geological Survey is currently working on a Historic Scotland funded program of ICP-MS on the identification of the imported grey wares from Perth and it is hoped that some of this material can be included in a second phase. Therefore I have decided to omit this material from this survey and include it if possible in a subsequent publication on the Low Countries and German ceramics recovered in Scotland.

A few grey ware shards from Scottish sites have already been published as French and I have catalogued them, however until more work has been carried out on this material these published provenance should be quoted with care.

Martincamp Type Flasks, I - II & III:

Map E - for the distribution of Martincamp Flasks, Types - I - II & III in Scotland:

The village of Martincamp lies just to the west of Neufchatel-en-Bray between Dieppe and Beauvais, in the north of a pottery-producing area centred at Beauvais. Fragments of wheel-thrown, globular ceramic flasks, now in the British Museum, were found in one of the waster heaps in the village of Martincamp, giving rise to the accepted name for those vessels (Hurst 1977, 156-7). These rounded flasks, or bottles, have long necks which were made separately and then joined to the vessel's body by luting into a hole. They had previously been classified as Types I, II & III by Hurst (1966, 54-9).

Unfortunately, subsequent research on the Martincamp fragments has proved their source to be unreliable (Ickowicz 1988, 65-6). No kilns producing these vessels have yet been excavated, and the French now suggest that the production area for the flasks extends beyond Martincamp, possibly as far as Ger in the Domfrontais, some 200 km to the south-west (Ickowicz 1993, 56). For this reason the author feels that it is expedient at present to refer to these vessels as 'Martincamp-type flasks'.

Although extremely common in Britain, where they were used as bottles, Martincamp-type flasks occur only rarely in France (Ickowicz 1993, 51) and, until 1986, had not been recognised in the Low Countries (Hurst et al 1986, 102). Documentary evidence shows that the flasks were covered in wicker and traded to Britain empty (Allan 1983b, 42); this covering was confirmed by the recovery of a preserved example from the wreck of the *Mary Rose* (Brown 2002, 30). In the chronology suggested by Hurst (1966, 54-9) flasks are differentiated primarily on the basis of colour, because without magnification the smooth pastes have no visible inclusions. Type I flasks have a fine off-white fabric with buff surfaces and a flattened profile, and a probable date range of c 1475-1550. Type II vessels of dark brown stoneware were common in the sixteenth century, the flasks being more globular than those of Type I with one side slightly flattened and the other side mammiform with pronounced throwing rings and a central nipple. Many of them have accidental areas of ash glaze. Most Type III flasks, which were common in the seventeenth century, have a hard, orange-red fabric, although this colour can merge into the dark brown of Type II, and they are similar to Type II, although more rounded (Hurst et al 1986, 103). This form typology is the subject of a later study, which more or less confirms this, but at the same time demonstrates how difficult it was to make a correlation between the forms and fabric types (Ickowicz 1993, 53-5).

Petrographic and chemical analyses have also been carried out on Martincamp type flasks at the Centre de Recherches d' Archéologiques Médiévales (CRAM) at Caen University, using shards from London, Southampton, and Martincamp (*ibid* 52). The London material used in the study was from the former Department of Urban Archaeology (DUA) collections, now with the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MOLAS), and has been divided into eight different fabrics types, four stoneware and four earthenware (*ibid* 59). The results show that the red earthenware flasks from England are the same as two control shards from Martincamp. The white flasks, which are chemically different from the red wares and known as nineteenth century Martincamp waster material, are closer to Beauvais wares. The most challenging results however are from the stonewares, the fabric of which seems closer to the purple stonewares of western Normandy although no flasks of this type have been recovered from that area (*ibid* 52). What little dating evidence there is from Scottish sites, such as Fast Castle, appears to support Hurst's published chronology, but I have found it difficult to fit the shard material into the three tight groups, especially the stoneware, which can be under-fired and a pinkish/brown.

The distribution of Martincamp-type flasks in Scotland, like the rest of Britain, is predominately east coast orientated although excavations at high status castles and abbey sites on the west coast still account for a number. This high status bias on the west coast, and to a lesser extent on the east, may reflect what was being published in England 20 years ago, where 'most find spots seems to be castles or abbeys' (*ibid* 57). Recent work, in places such as London, with 29 find spots, Norwich with 40, and Newcastle with 87 shards from the fill of Black Gate Ditch, suggests that archaeology in less salubrious urban contexts is changing the nature of the English data and it may be that Scotland still has to catch up.

Recent work by Heather James, while carrying out archaeological monitoring at the site of a large new rural golf course at Drumoig, Fife, recovered three shards of Martincamp type III flasks, from three very widely dispersed shallow pits cut into the subsoil. It is interesting that these finds, with others from Scotland, imply that type III flasks were more commonly used in the hinterland than were most ceramic imports. This may be the case elsewhere, as shards have also been recovered in upland rural sites in Wales (Hurst pers comm).

The evidence suggests that Martincamp type flasks were manufactured for export as they have been recovered from as far afield as Canada (Decarie-Audet 1979). Dieppe is considered the main shipping port, although there are late sixteenth-century references to Rouen and Elboeuf (Allan 1984, 113). This is confirmed in the London Port Books for the years 1567-68, which show 4,104 earthenware and stoneware bottles coming through London, with twice as many from Rouen as from Dieppe, at a price of between £2-5s for thirty

and £3-11s for fifty dozen (Ickowicz 1993, 57). The ports of Hull (Watkins 1987, 135) and Newcastle-upon Tyne (Harbottle and Ellison 1981, 128) in England, Beaumaris (Courtney 1986, 31-3) and Cardiff in Wales, Dublin in Ireland, and Edinburgh in Scotland, have all been named as Martincamp distribution centres to inland markets (Ickowicz 1993, 56-7). I am not totally convinced by some of this data, based as it is on limited shard numbers, and I am not aware that there is any evidence for Edinburgh. That is unlike the evidence for the port of Blakeney in East Anglia, where port books (*ibid* 57, E 190/485/18) for Christmas 1617-18 record imports from Roan [Rouen] of 30 dozen-earthenware bottles covered with wicker, with records of imports also for Christmas 1700-01.

The archaeological evidence for Edinburgh being a distribution centre to inland markets for Martincamp type flasks is, I think, non-existent, with only two shards being recorded from excavations within the town. While at its entry port of Leith, despite all the excavations carried out there, there are only 9 shards recorded from excavations. There is however under "Customed goods Lyable to Excise from May 1661" [Leith], (together with references to what is almost certainly the importation of Tin Glazed Earthenware from London), filed under transrip (MS 14491 ff 7-20), references to the importation of stone bottles, which could just refer to the re-exporting of Martincamp flasks through London and Rotterdam. However, the Rotterdam connection I would suggest implies that the bottles were Rhenish.

6 June, 1661 John Der, the *Peter* from London. Pat Urquart, On ham [per] stone bottles val. 64 6s.

10 June 1661 Corneluis Christian, the *Barbor* from Rotterdam. Geo Monteith I maunde [basket] stone bottles val 20s. John Lyon A hamp Stone bottles val 20s.



Books of Rates of the customs officials of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries distinguish between great maunds [weighing more than 3cwt] and small maunds [weighing less than 3cwt]. A maund could contain as few as 50 or more than 250 pots; however it has been worked out, from the port documents which list quantities, that the average was rather more than 100 (Allan 1980).

The evidence from the striations inside the neck and shoulder of the stoneware flask or bottle (**illus left**), from the collections of the NMS would suggest that it has been thrown in one piece. This suggests that the necks of all these

flasks were not luted on as has been suggested in numerous published reports or it may be that this example is from something or somewhere completely different?

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware:

Map E – for the distribution of Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware in Scotland:

Monochrome



Beauvais earthenware was made from a high-quality smooth white fabric, with almost no visible inclusions, throughout the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but principally during the first half of the sixteenth, when a wide range of wares was produced and extensively traded. There are two types of Beauvais earthenware. The first, termed 'Beauvais monochrome glazed wares' Brown (2002, 30) has a thick lustrous glaze, coloured, green, yellow or brown, over the entire vessel, or one colour on the interior, with another on the outside (Hurst et al 1986, 106).

vivid yellow over the white fabric, while the addition of copper to the clear lead glaze generates a bright green. The brown colour can also be achieved



It is the lead glaze, possibly in the form of litharge, which appears a vivid yellow over the white fabric, while the addition of copper to the clear lead glaze generates a bright green. The brown colour can also be achieved with litharge, this time over a red, iron rich slip (Newell 1995, 79). Beauvais earthenware can also have a mottled appearance probably in an attempt to imitate Rhenish stoneware (illus above) courtesy of Exeter Museums. As in the rest of Britain, the most common form to occur in Scotland are shallow dishes with flanged rims and which are often decorated with comb incised wavy lines, as can be seen in this example which comes from Carrick Castle (illus left).

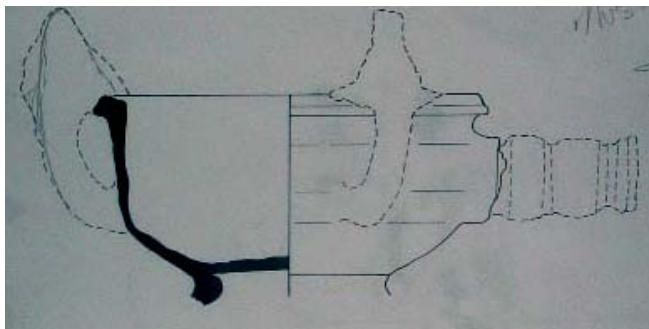


(illus left).

Current evidence would suggest that less common in Scotland are the small monochrome glazed jugs in a stoneware form, which are often decorated with various applied medallions, of which one can be seen on the Exeter jug above. Two excavated fragments from Fast Castle on the Berwick coast, and Liberton Tower in Edinburgh are decorated with the more common medallion of lions, and fleur-de-lis, which can be seen more or less complete on this large yellow glazed fragment from Southampton



From excavations at Edinburgh Castle (illus left) there is a large fragment with a turned hollow handle published as Saintonge but which is much more likely to be from a Beauvais chaffing dish, of sixteenth century type (illus below), of a type which is known to have knobs in the form of seahorses (*ibid* 107 fig 49 152).



Single & Double Sgraffito

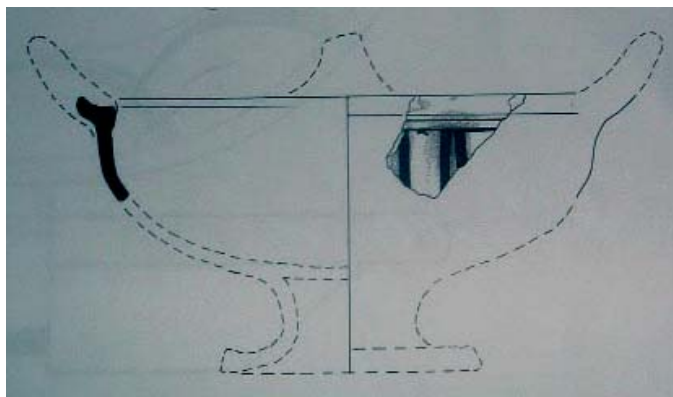
The other type of Beauvais Earthenware recovered in Scotland is the relatively common extremely high quality, single and double sgraffito decorated ware, mainly in the form of large flat-based dishes with sloping sides. A large quantity of double-fired sgraffito wasters, (including bisque examples), dating to the first quarter of the sixteenth century, was recovered from the French kiln site at Le Détroit. Although made throughout the sixteenth century, the classic types are datable to the first half of that century. Sgraffito went out of fashion in the seventeenth century when it was replaced by yellow trailed decoration on a red slip background (*ibid* 108).

Beauvais single-slipped sgraffito earthenware has a red slip over a white



body, through which the decorative motifs were scored or incised. The clear lead glaze, which is then coated over the upper surface, appears yellow over the white exposed clay and brown over the red slip. On double-slipped sgraffito examples the white body was first covered with a red slip, over which was laid a second covering of white slip, which was then scratched through to reveal the red below and which can be seen on the small illustrated mug from Southampton (illus left). The incised or combed decoration found on both types includes

concentric circles, large flowers, leaves, and rosettes: there are also often



mottos and proverbs incised around the body just below the rim, similar to that seen on the rim shard from Ronaldson's Wharf Leith, which is either from a bowl or a chaffing dish (illus left), whatever it must be from a very rare form. Less common forms of decoration found of Beauvais sgraffito

wares include religious, zoological, and anthropomorphic representations.

There is no doubt in my mind that the potters who produced Beauvais earthenwares, especially the polychrome decorated double sgraffito wares, created some of the nicest late medieval ceramics in Europe. Employing as they did a judicious and proficient use of incised decoration, coupled with a clear lead glaze, enhanced with patches of blue and green, they produced a very arresting and high quality product.

From Scott Street Perth there is an abraded rim fragment of a chaffing dish with an applied knob and a handle scar, which is decorated with single sgraffito in what looks like geometric designs. The fabric is high-fired (possibly burnt) smooth grey earthenware, and the decorative scheme has no exact parallels (illus left). There are however similarities to the example from Beauvais published by Hurst (1974, 238 fig 5 No 2). The fragment was



recovered from phase 7, and has been loosely dated to 1500-1700 (Cheer 1966a, 802).



Of the few other less common Beauvais forms recorded by Hurst (1986, 106-7), we have, so far, in Scotland, only three shards from drug jars (albareli). These come from excavations at Leith, the Edinburgh Parliament and Stirling Castle (illus left).

Beauvais Stoneware:

Map E - for the distribution of Beauvais Stoneware in Scotland

There is a reference to Beauvais-type stoneware vessels dating to 1389 (Morisson 1971, 56), but the industry probably did not reach its peak until the second half of the fifteenth, and first half of the sixteenth century. The finely potted, light grey, mostly unglazed stoneware fabric from the Beauvais area is, to the naked eye, indistinguishable from the German Siegburg stoneware, which occasionally also has a reddish-brown ash-glaze. However, vessels from Siegburg have frilled bases, while most of the Beauvais types are flat. Other distinctive Beauvais vessels are wide-necked, ovoid jugs, tall flared beakers, and pedestal goblets (Hurst et al 1986, illus1-5 147-50). The wasters of shallow drinking bowls, found at Savignies cannot be distinguished from Siegburg examples, as both types have flat bases. It is known that Beauvais type wares were manufactured in a number of villages to the north west of Beauvais (Morisson 1968, 44-5), while kilns have been found at Le Detroit. Large waste heaps were also found at Savignies during excavations for house foundations, thus allowing a large number of beaker and cup wasters to be studied and a type series to be published by Morisson (1970-1). The theory put forward by Hurst (1986, 105), is that there may be far more Beauvais stoneware in Britain than has hitherto been recognised; as only the flat based forms have been identified. Alan Vince, however, disagrees at least in regard to the Severn Valley and eastern England, where Beauvais stonewares have not been recognised despite a serious search (Vince 1984; 1985). In a programme of Neutron Activation carried out on continental stonewares by the British Museum, shards analysed from Beauvais did not form a particularly tight compositional group, unlike the Siegburg material (Gaimster & Hook 1995, 72-3).



This may suggest that the problem of sourcing the now fairly numerous shallow drinking stoneware bowls found in Scotland, such as (illus left) from the 1922 excavations at Coldingham Priory, could in part be solved by subjecting a group such as the one from Shuttle Street

Glasgow to one of our ICP-MS ceramic research programmes, with a view to answering the simple question - Siegburg or not? The looseness of the British Museums Neutron Activation results on Beauvais stoneware may mirror what the author sees when he examines this material both by eye and at x 20

magnification - a range of colours, surface textures, hardness and what looks like fabrics, of which the shard of grey ware with large lumps of haematite in (Word File 36), may be an underfired example.



One interesting point which emerged in this review is that by far the two largest groups of Beauvais earthenware, stoneware and drinking bowls in particular, recovered from Scottish sites, come from excavations carried out on the sites of medieval friaries in Glasgow and Jedburgh. Amongst the range of other known Beauvais Stoneware forms recovered in Scotland

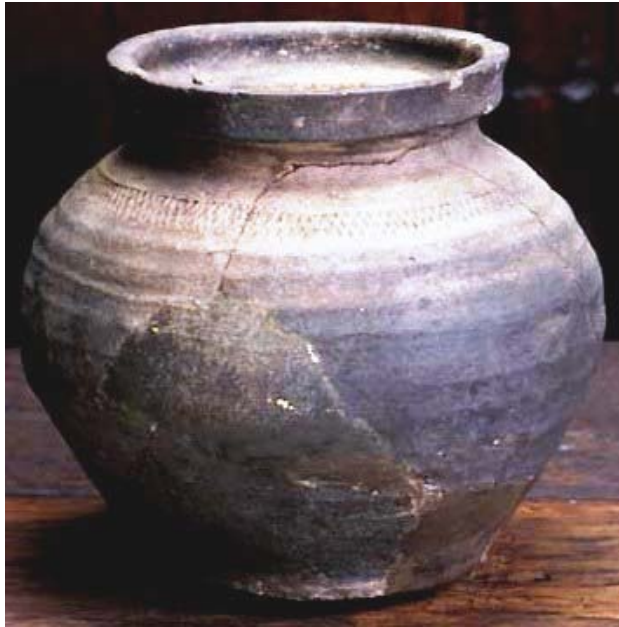


are pilgrim flasks. Of the flasks identified from shards, one (illus above), has a scar from a vertical handle, while another (illus left) has the more usual horizontal handle. Both shards come from the excavations at Glenluce Abbey and are now held in the NMS.

Normandy Gritty Ware:

Map G – for the distribution of Normandy Gritty Ware in Scotland:

Normandy Gritty ware is a hard, fine, sometimes glazed, wheel-thrown fabric with variable amounts of angular and sub-angular quartz inclusions, of which a number of variants have been, documented (Vince & Jenner, 1991, 109-10 & Brown 2002, 22). The only kiln known to have been producing these wares was a rural one that operated for a short period during the tenth century at Ile et Villeme near Trans, just east of St. Malo, (Jennings 1981, 33). The majority of published examples of Normandy Gritty are jugs, with moulded pouring lips and broad strap handles, usually with a thumb applied strip running vertically down the centre, and applied strips, which criss-cross the globular body (e.g. Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 125 illus 878). Vessels can be



decorated with roller stamping and the bases normally sag, as (illus left), courtesy of Exeter museum, although a late eleventh century example from Pevensey and the examples from the site at Trans are flat (Jennings 1981, 33). Although Normandy Gritty crops up in late Saxon assemblages in both London (Vince & Jenner, 1991, 109-10) and Southampton (Brown 2002, 22) varieties continue into the fifteenth century, its main occurrence would seem to be in the Anglo-Norman period. In

Southampton the archaeological evidence indicates an interruption, possibly starting in the late thirteenth, and encompassing the whole of the fourteenth century, when shards of Normandy Gritty are almost absent from the ceramic assemblages (*ibid*). It has been mooted that Normandy Gritty may be a forerunner of Normandy Stoneware, and if this were so, a source area around the Cotentin peninsular would be likely. As this is a long way from the early Trans production site, it may prove to be a large geographical production area for this ceramic tradition.

In Scotland there are problems in recognising individual body shards of Normandy gritty wares, as they are visually similar to our local white gritty ware and the reason why glazed Normandy gritty has not been recorded in Scotland. When white gritty shards from both Perth and Leith with distinctive

French rims, when shown by the author to Duncan Brown and John Hurst, they both said that they were almost certainly classic Normandy Gritty. Therefore as an adjunct to the Scottish white gritty ware-sourcing programme, I sent a few samples to Dr Richard Jones at Glasgow University, to be analysed using ICP-MS, and the results show conclusively that they are not Scottish (Vince, & Jones 2008, 25-29).

Normandy White:

Map G – for the distribution of Normandy White ware in Scotland:

There are a number of shards, from sites in Leith and Perth, which are almost certainly from Normandy (Duncan Brown pers comm). However the rim forms are quite different and the fabric is much smother than the shards of Normandy gritty ware. On the advice of Duncan I have termed them Normandy White, and as an adjunct to the Scottish white gritty ware-sourcing programme, I gave some shards to Dr Richard Jones at the University of Glasgow to be analysed by ICP-MS. The preliminary results of this work show conclusively that the shards are chemically different from both the sampled shards of Normandy gritty and any of the sampled Scottish white gritty shards held in the database (Vince, & Jones 2008, 25-29).

Normandy Stoneware:

Map G - for the distribution of Normandy Stoneware in Scotland:

Normandy Stonewares are typically a purple-brown colour, but when under-fired can take on a red tinge or sometimes may even be grey. Although usually glazed a dark brown, they are occasionally found unglazed. Forms include bowls with flanged rims, tall, wide, or narrow necked jugs with horizontal shoulder or strap handles which spring from the rim. They are normally undercoated, except for an occasional single stamp, while the bases are flat or slightly concave. All the pottery types are illustrated, and the forms and dating discussed in detail by John Hurst (Hurst 1984, 101 fig 46 136-41). The main production centre was at Ger in Manche, east of Mortain (Chapelot 1978, 144).

It is considered that dating these stonewares is problematic, as fragments are said to have been recovered from levels relating to the middle of the fourteenth century at Caen Castle, making it as early as the Rhenish or Beauvais stoneware industries (Hurst 1984, 100). However, on checking Marie Leenhardt's article on the pottery from the Chateau de Caen, I found it to be rather ambiguous, which perhaps is partly due to the translation from the French. In her article we are informed that the kitchen midden in the Chateau was abandoned in the mid fourteenth century, suggesting that the pottery dates from the first half of that century, making it earlier and an even greater problem. More importantly, my understanding of the article is that the stoneware she refers to may have been recovered, not from the castle, but from the village of Courtsigny, which is 10 kilometres north-west of Caen in what were almost certainly, less secure contexts (Leenhardt 1983, 60).

Across the English Channel, and in the Channel Islands, Normandy Stoneware is rarely recovered in contexts dating before the second half of the sixteenth century (Hurst 1984, 100), although Barton states that it began to replace Normandy Gritty after c 1400 (Barton 1992, 247). It has been recovered in some quantity from French-Canadian sites, in deposits dated to the eighteenth century. This material was the subject of an extremely important programme of chemical analysis in an attempt to differentiate it from other French stonewares (Chrestien, & and Dufournier, 1995, 91-103). There are similar examples of Normandy stoneware, from well-dated sites along the English south east coast. Nevertheless, it appears to have suffered in competition from other large-scale stoneware producers, and has a very limited north European distribution (*ibid*), Scotland having only one recorded find spot, namely Perth. It is worth noting that some stoneware forms are still being produced for the tourist trade and sold at the roadside in the area south west of Bayeux (Hurst 1984, 100).

Loire Valley Whiteware/Orleans-Type:

Map G – for the distribution of Loire Valley White Ware/Orleans-Type in Scotland:

French Orleans-type jugs as described in Allan (1984, 21) are in a fine, white, sandy, off-white fabric, decorated with a copper green, mottled glaze, and have flat bases, hollow tubular stabbed handles and distinctive decoration in the form of panels composed of rows of deeply incised diagonal grooves across the body sometimes interspersed with areas of stabbing. These jugs were given this provisional name after the discovery of at least five of them in a pit in Orleans and noted by Dr J Chapelot. Allan dated these wares from the early to mid-thirteenth century (*ibid*) and evidence from Ireland suggests that this is correct (Gahan & McCutcheon 1997, 306 fig 11. 10. 11, 10. : Gahan McCutcheon & Twohig 1997, 122-3 & McCutcheon 2003, 210). To date, the only example of Orleans type pottery that I have recorded from Scotland are fragments of a jug which was laid out at the Medieval Pottery Research Groups conference in Edinburgh by John Lawson. I examined the shards at some length with Clair McCutcheon, who identified the material having worked on a large group of similar pottery from Dublin. The shards were labelled as having come from an excavation carried out by Headland



Archaeology at Water Street, Leith. Unfortunately a shard of mottled Saintonge which I had also recorded and these important Loire valley white ware fragments were not included in the publication of the Water Street excavations. My notes record the missing pottery, as coming from context 455 and as the rest of the pottery which I listed from that context has been included in the published report (Franklin 2002, 400-8); I have included the missing shards in my catalogue. Stronach states in the main excavation text for Water Street, that context 445 was composed of sand, midden material, and pottery from the 12th to the 14th century (2002, 389).

In a paper circulated by Alan Vince and Duncan Brown to the participants of an English Heritage sponsored ceramic workshop held at Southampton University, it was suggested that as jugs of a similar type and fabric had been recovered from other sites around the Pays de la Loire, that at present "Loire Valley White Ware" may be a safer name. A rare extant example of this ware (illus above), courtesy of Exeter Museums, is taken from there excellent web site. The jug can also be seen on the top left of the cover of *Everyday and Exotic pottery from Europe* (Gaimster & Redknap 1992), and on page 14 on a medieval pottery article by Victoria Bryant, on the MPRG, in No 69 of the *Archaeologist*.

Loire Type Narrow- Necked Jugs:

Map G – for the distribution of Loire Type Narrow- Necked Jugs in Scotland:

The so called Loire type narrow-necked jugs found in Scotland come in a variety of fabrics, including one which is hard, slightly micaceous, creamy, and off-white and often with tiny inclusions which may be flint? Another is softer with abundant mica and small red inclusions, probably haematite. The jugs also come in different sizes but I could find no correlation between this and the fabric types. Frequently Loire type jugs, on their exteriors, have small spots of a yellow, amber or, rarely, green lead glaze apart from which they are undecorated. The source of these vessels has yet to be confirmed, and the assumption that they come from the Loire valley should be treated with caution (Hurst et al 1986, 99).

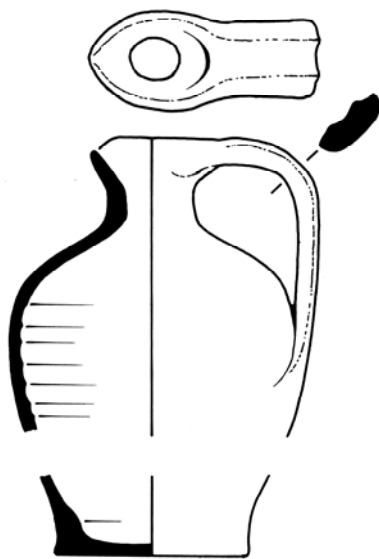


(Illustrated above, courtesy of the National Museums of Scotland, are four examples from there collections). Front is a small complete example, 145mm high, recovered in Kinghorn Fife and presently on loan to the NMS, (L 1959 15). It is an example of a Loire type narrow-necked jug whose paste is rich in tiny mica plates.

It has been suggested that the earliest Loire-type narrow-necked jugs have a globular shape and distinctive grooved strap handles, which expand round the rim. By the seventeenth century they had become more ovoid in shape with the strap handles becoming an extension of the rim. In the eighteenth century the shape stayed the same, but the handles migrated down below the rim until they evolved into the narrow necked jugs, which can be found in

both earthenware and stoneware and which I am informed are still being made today.

Shards of these distinctive French jugs were first noted in Scotland within the large assemblages of unstratified ceramic finds recovered from the old Ministry of Works clearances. A number of these groups were published, with impute from Gerald Dunning, by the then chief inspector of ancient monuments Stewart Cruden (1956, 69-70). Using parallels from Nantes (Lengendre 1888, 60 pl. 7), the Loire type narrow-necked jugs in Cruden's reports were dated, almost certainly wrongly, to the fourteenth century. More recently fourteenth century dates have also been attributed to two unstratified shards, one from Dundrennan Abbey (Radley & Will 2001, 39-40) and the other from a midden at Edinburgh Castle (Will 1997, 142). To this author both of these dates would also seem to be highly speculative and I suggest, not borne out by the archaeology.



In the National Museum of Scotland ceramic store number (MEA 249), there is also a small complete Loire type narrow necked jug, recovered from Leith, (illus above, page 1, far right). It is 145mm in height and has large incised marks on its shoulder, (illus left). When it was recovered it had what is thought to be traces of wine in it and said to have a terminus post quem for its deposition, of sometime in the second half of the sixteenth century (Paterson 1862, 416). However by far, the most reliable dates in Scotland for Loire type jugs, are for the shards recovered from the 1594 deposit at Stirling Castle, (Franklin pers comm) the c 1630-40 deposit in Pittenweem (Martin pers comm) including the vessel (illus left), and the pre Tron Kirk, Edinburgh demolition deposit of 1636-7 (Holmes 1975, 161). In addition, a shard was recovered from sixteenth century debris at Whithorn' while other shards from St John Street Ayr, Carrick Castle, Edinburgh, Perth, and a number of other sites all dating from the sixteenth or more often, the early seventeenth century.

The Scottish dates are all a little earlier than the reference for a small cargo of both stone bottles and earthenware sent to Exeter from Nantes and Le Croisic in 1676, (PRO E 190.

956/14) pointing to a minor trade from the Loire Valley, perhaps from the centre which sent the Loire Jugs to England (Allan 1984, 113). Loire-type jugs would also appear to be less common in England, apart from on the south coast. Where there are published examples from Dover (Maynard 1969, 36), Plymouth (Gaskell Brown 1979, 31), and Southampton (Platt & Coleman-Smith 1975, 150). At Exeter, John Allan has a tight group recovered from a pit, which was dated to the seventeenth century, (John Hurst, pers comm) and a number of complete examples have also been found offshore (Duncan Brown, pers comm).

My research suggests that Loire narrow necked jugs have an even wider distribution within Scotland than was previously thought, and my hypothesis would be that they are still being under-reported as it is generally only the distinctive neck rims and handles which are being published. The small Loire type jug from Carrick Castle noted by Franklin (1998, 961 & 958 illus 16, no 19), and the handle shard from Dundrennan Abbey, like the Kinghorn example mentioned above are both in a softer than normal micaceous fabric and also contain Haematite lumps, possibly indicating that the so-called Loire style narrow necked jugs had a wider source than previously thought. At least one recent French publication on medieval ceramics suggests that there may also be a Seine valley source for jugs in this form but gives no date for them (Lecler & Calderoni 1999, 61 fig 184).



The largest intact Loire type narrow-necked jug in Scotland was recovered from the west coast Burgh of Ayr and is now in the collections of the National Museum of Scotland (MEA 297), (illus above on page one). It is 175mm high and holds almost exactly three times the volume of liquid as



the smaller example from Kinghorn in Fife. It also has what is almost certainly a deep almost circular merchant or makers stamp on the top of its handle (illus above) and what is likely to be a scratched owner's mark in the groove of the strap handle (illus left).

Breton Coarse Wares:

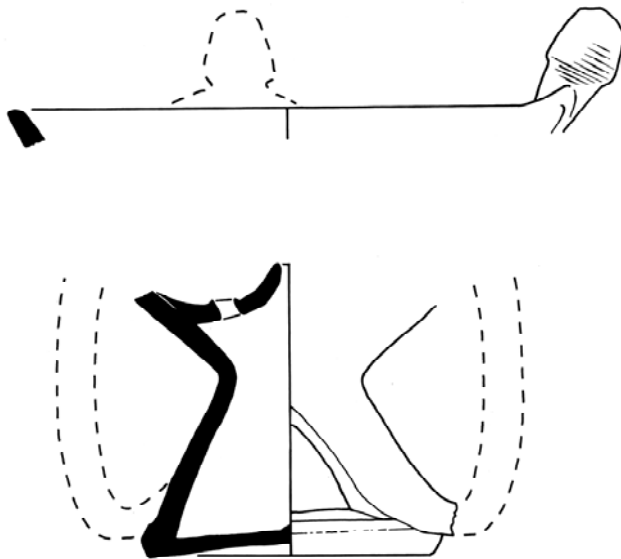
Map G – for the distribution of Breton Coarse Wares in Scotland:

Examples of this early to mid thirteenth century French pottery type are extremely rare from Scottish sites, with only a single rim shard, in a coarse brown wheel-thrown fabric, recovered from Leith. Duncan Brown has subsequently confirmed this shard and another five probable examples from excavations in Perth. Seven shards of this type of ware, from excavations in Exeter were submitted to David Williams at Southampton University for thin sectioning. These showed a range of inclusions, including quartz grains up to 1mm, biotite, muscovite, chlorite, quartz-mica-schist, and a little iron and quartzite, (Williams 1984, 37). With these very abundant large mica plates and igneous rock inclusions this material has been attributed to Brittany, although Devon and Cornwall, with their scattered outcrops of mica schist, may be a possible alternative source. It would seem that further work is needed on this fabric (*ibid*).

Chafing Dishes, Central French Type:

Map G - for the distribution of Central French Type Chafing Dishes in Scotland:

At Mid Shore in Pittenweem, Fife, Colin Martin has excavated shards from



three or possibly four chafing dishes of which some uncommonly, show signs of long usage. The largest fragments (illus left), are from an all over, dipped, green glazed example, with round knobs and five pierced holes in the bottom of the cone shaped bowl. Only two of the four holes, which are pierced from the top, went all the way through, while the central hole was pushed up from the base through the bottom of the bowl. The spreading base

sits on a thrown ring, making it a closed base type similar to the example published by Hurst (1986, et al 82 fig 36, 106).

There is another large shard, (illus below), also from the bottom of a chafing dish bowl with a similar cone shaped bowl, but this time without the holes. It



is considered that chafing dishes of this type may originate from central France. A similar example was found in Amsterdam within a context dated to 1575-

1625 and was illustrated by Hurst (1986, 80 fig 36, 106). There may be some confirmation of a central French source for these chafing dishes and help with there dating, as they were recovery, along with fragments of at least five Loire-type narrow-necked jugs, and another forty three shards, which I have ascribed to that area, and all from a deposit which it is suggested may date to the decade 1630-40 (Martin 1978, 7). It is also the opinion of the excavator that this pottery was brought back to Scotland by a sea captain from Elie, and that it reflects his involvement in the French wine trade (Martin pers comm).

French Whiteware, With Haematite Lumps:

Map G – for the distribution in Scotland of French Whiteware with Haematite Lumps:

This paper gave a number of shards the temporary and unwieldy name of 'Late French white wares with large lumps of red haematite'. John Hurst and the author, at a viewing in the Museum of Scotland, had some doubts about shards from a flat-based vessel in a white fabric, from excavations at 213-217 Ayr High Street, which had been catalogued as Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware (Franklin & Hall forthcoming). Our misgivings were based on the extremely large lumps of red haematite in the fabric, which suggested to us the possibility of another French source, perhaps the Saintonge. The author has since shown the shards to Duncan Brown and in his opinion the lack of mica in the fabric would indicate that they are not a Saintonge product. The author has since recorded other shards with the same large haematite lumps and some very sparse mica from a site in Tower Street, Leith. This pottery does not seem to have had as much care taken over the glazing as the late Beauvais examples. Therefore, until shards have been sampled, I will keep them as a separate group of unidentified, but almost certainly French wares.

French Grey Ware with Large Lumps of Haematite:

Map G - for the distribution in Scotland of all French Grey Ware with Large lumps of Haematite:

This is another long, unwieldy, and temporary name for an earthenware shard, recovered in association with Beauvais Late Green and Yellow Glazed



Earthenware from a site in Haddington, East Lothian. The fragment appears to be the flat base of a shallow drinking bowl or cup with a hole in it (illus left) courtesy of CFA archaeology. It is of the form manufactured in stoneware at both Beauvais (Hurst et al 1986, 10-6) and Siegburg (Beckmann 1974, 201). The grey/brown sandy earthenware fabric has a number of very large dark red/brown inclusions of what looks like haematite and a very distinctive blue/grey surface

similar to that seen on some Beauvais stoneware shards. Until this shard has been sampled, I will keep it as an unidentified, but almost certainly French fabric.

French Sandy Ware:

Map G - for the distribution in Scotland of all French Sandy Ware.

I have given six unglazed and well-thrown shards this provisional name until the location of the fabric can be identified. In all probability the six shards are from one vessel, which I isolated from Colin Martin's 1630-40 Pittenweem group. The fabric is associated with shards of Loire narrow necked jugs and fragments of central French chafing dishes. The shards look as if they are from a jug with a developed basal angle and a small neck cordon, probably copied from German stoneware and which are common on a number of published late earthenware, forms from the area around Beauvais.

French Imported Pottery in Scotland:

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After more than a quarter of a century, it would be interesting to know if many medieval historians still adhere to the view summarised by Davey and Hodges, in their introduction to the proceedings of the 1980 Hull Conference on Ceramics and Trade (Davey and Hodges 1983, 1-14); 'That the study of ceramic trade is of great value for the early periods of our history when there is little documentation, but after 1200 its value is more doubtful'. Indeed, the historians Colin Platt and David Hinton had previously concluded that later medieval archaeology, particularly the study of later medieval pottery imports, was an expensive way of finding out what is known from the documents. For inclusion in the same volume Davey and Hodges wrote an important essay, which should be read by all who process medieval and later ceramics, in this they addressed the then current concerns of economic historians. First they highlighted much of the excellent work then being carried out by medieval ceramicists, but at the same time drawing attention to their many weaknesses. The most significant of these were the lack of scientific aids being employed and the absence of regional studies of production and distribution, which, they quite rightly said, would undoubtedly shed real light on the significance of archaeology in the historic period. Finally, they stated that we were strikingly ignorant about the marketing patterns implicit in the distribution of specific well-known ceramic products and that our analysis literally did not extend beyond plotting dots on maps.

Have we in Scotland addressed these criticisms over the last two decades? The answer must be both yes and no. My own research shows that, over the last twenty five years, a large number of different analytical and dating techniques were applied to Scottish medieval white gritty ware pottery, at a huge cost in both time and money. The results of all that expense and effort is a moderately good thin-section database, mainly created in his own time, by Eoin Cox, and a number of Thermo Luminescence dates of somewhat limited value [in some cases varying in date by as much as + or - 150 years]. The failure of almost all other procedures was, I consider, due to the lack of monitoring by the funding bodies, poor or non existing research strategies and the quality of our national fabric type series; it being a generally held view, and one subscribed to by English Heritage, that all processed pottery and scientific work should be related to such a sequence (Barclay 2001, 2). Moreover, 'the importance of a type-fabric/ware series cannot be overestimated as a way of reducing costs and increasing efficiency in processing and reporting' on pottery, (Fulford and Huddleston 1991, 46).

It was only with the commencement of a number of Historic Scotland funded, ICP-MS, inductively-coupled plasma mass spectroscopy, projects, (Chenery Philips and Haggarty 2003; Jones et al 2006), initiated with the aim of working towards the construction of a medieval and post medieval fabric series, that those of us studying Scotland's wheel thrown ceramics, have begun to address Davey and Hodges first criticism. As for work on marketing patterns and distribution of specific ceramic types, it is fair to say that, apart from a publication in 1970 on the distribution of Scarborough type ware and facemask jugs in Scotland (Laing and Robertson 1970), work in that area had virtually stagnated.

It is unfortunate that in comparison with many European countries, Scotland's early medieval documentary record is relatively poor, and I would contend, we require as much help as the analysis of traded ceramics can bring to the study of our social and economic history. In saying this, I am also aware that, with very few exceptions, we are still failing to retrieve enough information from our excavated ceramics assemblages; information crucial to those involved in the study of our past.

I am also aware that using the evidence, either physical or documentary, gained from the study of imported ceramics to make assumptions on trade can be contradictory. For instance, John Allan found no mention of trade from Italian ports in the Portsmouth port books, whereas the large assemblage of archaeologically derived Italian ceramics recovered from the town clearly implies a trade connection. It was not until Allan examined other types of documents, such as litigations, that a complete picture of the town's complicated trading network began to emerge (Allan and Barber 1992, 290). Not all areas traded their locally produced pottery, even when it was superior in quality, while other ceramics types were trans-shipped. This has been shown to good effect in Southampton, where the analysis of imported pottery is often at variance with the historical trends in trade (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, vol 1, 36; Duncan Brown pers comm.).

There is no doubt that post-Roman Scotland was, at least in ceramic terms, on the periphery of medieval Europe and, as I have previously stated (Haggarty 1984, 396), it is my view that there is as yet no good evidence for an indigenous medieval pottery industry in Scotland prior to c. 1125-50. This suggests that the introduction of wheel-thrown ceramic technology into Scotland sprung indirectly from David I's policy of Normanisation and feudalisation, when he encouraged Normans, Bretons, Flemings and other Anglo-French supporters to settle here. He and his new nobles also advocated and supported the importation of monasticism from both England and France and it was this influx of merchants, craftsmen, monks, etc, which led to a number of general, economic and social benefits, almost certainly including ceramic production.

It is now generally accepted by those of us working with Scottish medieval ceramics, that it was the great abbeys like Kelso, which produced in the twelfth century what was by far Scotland's finest pre-industrial pottery. These new abbeys were also involved in prospecting and mining for gold and other metals including lead (Cochran-Patrick 1878), which they used for roofing, glazing and plumbing as well as glazing of pottery and tiles.

King David's capture of Carlisle and its Mint, along with its local silver mines led to the establishment of a Scottish coinage, which with his tight control of the newly founded trading burghs, contributed to a major upsurge in the Scottish economy (Claughton date not given). It was however the exports of wool from the new monasteries, principally through the town of Berwick upon Tweed, to the Low Countries which helped sustained the long and prolonged period of monastic building. It is interesting that this increase in trade was not reciprocated to any great extent with the importation of what was probably construed as high status, Low Countries, highly decorated pottery. This may suggest that locally produced white gritty ware was dominating the market. The Scottish evidence is in stark contrast to that in Scandinavia and the Baltic regions, which at this period were importing large quantities of Low Countries pottery (Vince 2002, 137). Intriguingly, in the same paper, Vince also tells us that, although the evidence from kiln waste recovered in Bruges suggests that the twice fired Low Countries red wares were not matched for quality by most other European red earthenware industries, they are also remarkably scarce in eastern England. Vince also wondered if examples were not being recognised due to a similarity to English redwares. This certainly cannot be the answer for much of Scotland, including ports and towns like Leith, St Andrews and Edinburgh, where the pottery in use at the period came mainly from white firing clays.

Until the Wars of Independence in the fourteenth century there was an almost continuous expansion of the Scottish economy, with the development of a diverse international trade stretching from Norway to the north and Italy to the south. It seems likely that by the 1290s Scotland was, in contrast to England, substantially more prosperous than it has been since (Lynch and Strang 1996, 238-9). In the fourteenth century, however, Scotland's trade with the rest of Europe was substantially disrupted. The trade which did survive was mainly with Flanders and the Baltic, while the remaining links with France were extremely tenuous. The situation showed signs of improvement from the latter end of the fifteenth century, by which time there was a Scottish community in Dieppe, and it was this town, which attracted the bulk of the increase in Scottish trade (*ibid*). This was no doubt encouraged by privileged access, albeit of a rather indefinite nature, to some areas of France, although this concession did not seem to include Gascony or Bordeaux (Davidson and Grey 1909, 101). Nevertheless, for most of the sixteenth century, France continued to be one of Scotland's principal overseas markets. Certainly, acknowledged contact between Scotland and France developed at this period,

and gradually began to supplant previous Flemish influences. An example of this can be seen in the form of words used by the Scottish Parliament when drawing up legislation on the jurisdiction of the Dean of Guild Court in 1593. 'According to the lovable forme of jugement usit in all gilds towns of France and Flanders quhair burses ar erected and constitute and speciallie in Paris Rowen Bordeaux Rochel ' (*ibid* 6). The mid sixteenth century also saw what has been called the "French colonial period" of Scottish architecture c. 1538-1601, which proclaimed the leaning of the Scots nobility towards France (McKean 2003, 13).

A charter of c. 1510 had given Scottish merchants exemption from all customs duty in Normandy, and this was repeatedly approved right into the seventeenth century. When the charter was ratified by Henry II in 1554 it was on condition that the Scottish merchants should declare an oath that the goods were their own and were to be shipped to Scotland (*ibid* 103).

On the marriage of Queen Mary and the Dauphin, in 1558, all Frenchmen in Scotland were naturalised and all Scotsmen received the same rights in France, no doubt bringing benefit to Scottish merchants at a time when commerce was hedged in by many national barriers (*ibid*). In a warrant of 1594, Henry IV commanded that Scottish merchants 'freelie traffique through all his kingdom without any trouble' while his successor, Louis XIII, confirmed, on more than one occasion, privileges to Scottish merchants in Normandy.

By the beginning of the sixteenth century Normandy had become an important recipient of Scottish fish, receiving 68% of the salmon and 99% of the herring exported from Leith. In 1510-11 and 1512-13 this was some 2,448 barrels in total (Ditchburn 2001, 146). Leith's importance was on the increase, so that by the seventeenth century, 35% of all French cargoes bound for Scotland docked there, against 20% in Glasgow. In 1692, 63% of French wine from Bordeaux entered Leith, accounting for £37,000 one third of the burghs income, with only 17% going to Glasgow. This however was partly offset by the large trade in imported French salt from La Rochelle, landing at Glasgow. This was almost certainly due to the fact that there were far fewer salt pans on the River Clyde than on the Forth (Lynch 1996, 281). At this period Dieppe and Rouen were the sources of most manufactured goods, which were of high value in relation to their bulk, entering Scotland (*ibid*). Unfortunately there are no port books and little published documentation from Dieppe as most of it was destroyed when the Dutch and British navies bombarded the town in 1694, and much of the Rouen material has yet to be worked on (Ickowicz 1993, 58).

It was the French ceramics recovered during the excavations at Kirkcudbright Castle between 1911 and 1913, which resulted in the published thesis, that it was Edward I's invasions of Scotland during the Wars of Independence,

which resulted in good quality medieval Saintonge pottery finding its way north of the border (Cruden 1951, 180). Although a number of French troops from 'Gascoyne and off Almany and the duche of Bretayngny' are known to have entered Scotland with Edward II's army and fought at the battle of Bannockburn (Ditchburn 2001, 202). I would suggest there is now little to back Cruden's invasion thesis, as the distribution of Saintonge pottery in Scotland is mainly coastal, (Map - C). Shards have now been recovered from the east coast burghs of Edinburgh, Leith, Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, Pittenweem and from a number of sites on the west coast, including the burgh of Ayr, Finlaggan on Islay, the castles of Inverlochy, Buittle, Carrick, Cruggleton, Caerlaverock, Kirkcudbright and the abbeys of Dundrennan, and Whithorn.

I would therefore suggest that the medieval Saintonge pottery which to-date has been recovered from sixty four sites in Scotland should at best be regarded as merchandise of medium to high status which was entering the country as part of the milieu of North and Irish Sea trading patterns. What I do find significant is that, despite the concentration of large archaeological excavations in the large east coast burghs of Perth, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Leith, it is from the west coast of Scotland, especially the burgh of Ayr, that the majority of medieval Saintonge pottery shards have to date been recovered.

The demand for wine in Scotland, for both religious and secular use, exploded with the Anglo-Normanisation of the country in the twelve century. Published documentary evidence shows that wine was being imported into a Scottish east coast burgh by at least the middle of that century (RRS 1, 278), exported from Normandy in the first quarter of the thirteenth century, and directly from Maine in 1226, (CDS 1, 331, 881 and 935). Merchants from Perth were trading in wine from Bordeaux before 1246 (*ibid* 1694). Meanwhile, on the Scottish west coast, Ayr, founded around 1198, was also importing large amounts of corn from Ireland (Duncan 1975, 505), while abbeys like Glenluce, Holmcoltram and Kilwinning, from 1220 to 1252, went directly to the Irish to purchase shiploads of corn and other victuals for their own use (CDS 1, 765, 930, 933, 974, 982 and 1889). According to Barbour, when, on the 29th June 1315 Edward Bruce captured Dundalk, a supply depot for the English campaigns in Scotland, he discovered an abundance of wine (McNamee 1997, 171).

However this east-west trade divide may not be that clear-cut. There is evidence for the exportation of fish in 1291 from the port of Aberdeen, in the north east of Scotland to the Irish town of Waterford, which at that time was an extremely important cog in the French wine trade (McEneaney 1979, 22). The fish in question was probably mackerel, since the document quoted from states a different tax for imported salmon and herring. I have given only a few examples of what was almost certainly a very complicated trading

network, which unquestionably allowed French made ceramics to enter Scotland either by directly or indirectly as an adjunct to sea-borne trade.

The evidence for the extension to the north of an Irish Sea dispersal of early Saintonge pottery adds weight to what was highlighted at the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Annual Conference in 1980 and later ably summed up by Patrick Wallace in his paper on the pottery from Dublin (1983, 225-30). To quote, he states that 'Bristol, Exeter, the Welsh ports, and especially Dublin, overwhelmingly favoured French wares'. This contrast in pottery recovered [from the east coast of Britain] is probably a general reflection of an overall medieval trading pattern most likely connected with sea-routes firmly entrenched in the mercantile experience of early historic southern Britain' (*ibid* 227). This view has been reinforced by more recent work carried out on other Irish towns, which shows an analogous pattern (Hurst 1988, 242-44; Gahan McCutcheon and Twohig 1997, Table 4-1, 110; McCutcheon 1997, 82-3). Wales and the north east of England, in the main, show a similar coastal distribution pattern (Davey 1983, 209-218 and Papazian and Campbell 1992, 1-107).

Excavations at Finlaggan on Islay in the Inner Hebrides produced fifteen shards of early Saintonge pottery from a midden on the edge of the island site of Eilean na Comhairle, which is substantially more than recovered from all the excavations in Edinburgh. Interestingly the geochemical analyses of loch sediments from the island, confirm that it had a longer history of lead mining than the earliest historical account of 1511-12 (Cressey 1995, 293). Given the potters' need for lead, I cannot but suggest that there may be an Irish Sea trading link. It is hoped that this hypothesis can be tested in a programme of scientific lead glaze analysis, on Scottish medieval pottery and tiles.

Although out-with this survey, published by Marshall, there is a pottery rim shard from Little Dunagoil on the Isle of Bute, (1964, pl 20, 4), which it has since been suggested may be from a ninth century Carolingian cooking pot, comparable with published pottery from a kiln site at Saran, Loiret, (Laing et al 1998, 559). If this source is correct, it could, with what is said to be eighth to tenth century shards from a crannog at Lochspouts and Stranraer (Campbell 1996, 57), suggest a tentative parallel between the trade in E-ware and other post-Roman imported pottery types and the later importation of high medieval French pottery into the west of Scotland. So far as I know, there is still no evidence for a Gallo-Roman ceramic production in this area of the Saintonge, which up to the 1970s has produced no pottery that could be dated earlier than the twelfth century (Chapelot 1972, 75). However, petrographic analysis has led some authorities to consider an area of Aquitaine, lying to the south of Saintonge, to be the probable source of E-ware (Peacock and Thomson 1967, 35-46; Hodges 1977, 240).

The evidence from my survey shows that despite significant contact between Scotland and South West France in the fifteenth century, there is significantly less, with the exception of the Port of Leith, Saintonge pottery of that date from Scottish sites. The main contact with France at that period began in October 1419, when a large contingent of Scots mercenaries, possibly as many as six thousand, entered the service of the French king. This was through the port of La Rochelle and they were present at a number of major engagements. They were however, probably only about a third of the total number of Scottish soldiers who were in France between 1419 and 1424. Professor Contamine suggests that at least fifteen thousand fought there under a number of prestigious leaders (1992, 16), and it has also been very cautiously estimated that this may have been as much as 2% of the Scottish population (Simpson 1992). Among French grants of land given, or promised, to prominent Scots around this time was the county of the Saintonge, gifted to James I in 1428, as part of an agreement about further military help. The grant however was never enacted, as the tide of war quickly moved in the French King's favour, and most of the Scots returned home (Watt 1996, 115). Many Scots however chose to stay in France, settling mainly in the areas of Berry, Touraine, Anjou Poitou and Saintonge and in some numbers became the owners of houses, lands and fiefs (Contamine 1992, 21 and Macdougall 2001, 4-5). Amongst a number of Scots who acted as bailiffs or seneschals for the French crown, was one Patrick Folcart, who acted as seneschal of Saintonge for Charles of France from 1468 to 1472 and then for Louis XI in 1472-3 (Contamine 1992, 21).

Subsequent to the landing of a French force of two thousand five hundred men at Dumbarton on the 31 May 1545 and their removal in July 1560, we know, from the documents, where variations of troops numbers were mustered and stationed and also where places were fortified. Among these, and where one may be expected to find French material, are Roslin Muir, Haddington, Anguston, Perth, Kinghorn, Edinburgh, Dunbar, Montrose, Blackness and Eyemouth. After the accession of Henry II on March 1547, French investment and commitment to Scotland was greater than at any previous time and at least some of this movement in troops, and provisions was through Dieppe (Bonner 1992, 31- 46)

Fifty sixteenth and seventeenth century sites have produced late Saintonge earthenware in Scotland, with fifteen find spots for Type I chafing dishes (Map D). This however is in sharp contrast to the distribution, of sixteenth century ceramics such as Beauvais and Martincamp having now been recovered from seventy two Scottish sites and in some cases, in significant quantities (Map F). This may at least owe something to the Scottish community, which by this time was residing in Dieppe, or perhaps it was just the sheer good quality of the pottery now being produced in the area around Beauvais. Whatever the reason, the pottery from the Saintonge seems to have lost its dominance in the Scottish market for imported ceramics.

As I have stated previously, it is possible that some of the changes and anomalies seen reflected in the ceramic record could be explained by examining relevant social documentation. For example, according to early Scottish recipes it was traditional to begin the day in the kitchen by making a basic stock, a practice also firmly rooted in French cuisine. This practice probably developed from the ties between Scotland and France, which went back to the thirteenth century and which is reflected in words such as 'gigot' a leg of mutton and 'ashet' a large meat plate, which has been absorbed into the Scots language (Brown 1996, 12-3).

During the fifteen century there were other important links with France, for example the purchase of the superb, fifteen century, Paris made medieval mace of St Salvator's College St Andrews, commissioned and donated by Bishop James Kennedy (d 1465). There is no doubt that St Salvator's mace, along with the French silver casket given to Mary, Queen of Scots by her first husband King François II of France, and now the property of the Hamilton family, are the two principle examples of late French medieval goldsmiths' work surviving in Britain. Fairly recently writing on the mace, Godfrey Evans, suggests that it demonstrates the strength and continuity of the 'Auld Alliance' (1994, 197).

It was not however until the sixteenth century that contacts, between Scotland and France, reached a peak. No longer was it just about anti-English political intrigue and French soldiers based in Scotland giving support to Scottish troops in skirmishes with the English. There were now other influences. Following her marriage to James V, in 1538, Mary of Guise-Lorraine brought a large entourage of masons, servants, and courtiers to Scotland, with over one hundred French individuals in her substantial household being paid directly from France. Francophilia became evident in entertainment and in the Scottish mode of dress, which copied their extravagant doublets, puffed-out breeches, frilly shirts, flat bonnets, high hats and perfumed gloves (McKean 2003, 14). It was reported that the Scottish king had learned expensive tastes in France with the result that his household expenses reached new heights, 'more superfluous and voluptuous' than the nation could sustain (Donaldson 1965, 58). After the death of her husband, James V, the French Queen Regent began to play a major roll in Scottish politics, presiding over a French administration for almost twenty years (Macdougall 2001, 6).

It was during this period that fashionable folk vied with one another in order to follow the Queen's lead, and to set the most lavish of tables in the French style. This new style of French entertaining intensified somewhat after 1561, with the return to Scotland of the young Queen Mary, who had been brought up at the French Court. Thereafter, everyone connected with the Scottish court hankered after a French chef and it was around this time that the French

way of eating desserts in a separate room from the main fare was introduced (Warren 1979, 21). At first these new, more elaborate, trends was probably confined to Edinburgh and its environs, spreading only gradually to other parts of Scotland. This may in part be to a slow acceptance by the conservative lairds, so consequently French customs did not become fashionable in many wealthy rural houses till the later seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. By this time the Scottish dining room had become such a high status apartment that it invariably included a buffet for the display of plate or ceramic substitutes (Gow 1996, 129).

It is possible that it is in these cultural transformations, which dissipate somewhat after the unification of the Scottish and English parliaments in 1707, that we find the reason for the importation of the distinctive narrow necked Loire-type ceramic bottles which have been recovered from at least twenty six sites (Map H). There are Scottish household accounts of that period which mention permanent supplies of, amongst other things, salad oil (Brown 1996, 10), and it is interesting that even today the French still call Loire-type narrow necked vessels 'oil bottles' (Hurst et al 1986, 100). Assuming their purpose was to hold olive oil, it would be interesting to know if they were imported full or empty; if the latter, were they augmenting French taste, given the Scottish ceramic industry's reluctance to leave its medieval time warp. As noted in (Word File 32), a late medieval date has been given to a couple of Loire-type jugs shards from Scotland, and although olive oil is mentioned in England on a vellum roll, 'The Forme of Cury' allegedly written by the Master Chef of Richard II, published evidence from well stratified sites around Britain shows clearly that Loire-type long necked jugs, which come in different sizes, do not seem to occur in deposits of these dates.

As I have already noted, social changes were taking place in Scotland, and to a limited extent these are reflected in locally produced ceramics recovered from excavations. In the sixteen and seventeen centuries we do see a few new forms appearing in coarse earthenware. Mostly these are found along the east coast and are being copied from German Stoneware and Low Countries red earthenware, skillets, cauldrons and tripod pipkins. Shards from flanged dishes, a few with stamped decoration, have been recovered from Linlithgow Palace, Stirling Castle and a few other sites in the Forth littoral. However, evidence from the publication of the seventeenth and early eighteenth century pottery kiln site at Throsk (Caldwell and Dean 1992, 14-24) clearly demonstrates that what I wrote almost a quarter of a century ago still holds good (Haggarty 1980, 38-9). This is that Scotland in the late medieval and post-medieval period had nothing to compare with the new ceramic technologies being developed and used in France, technologies which were also being imported into England, and which, it has been suggested, led to a number of new English fine ware industries developing (Barton 1992, 247). These new pottery types, which encompass the Tudor Green, Cistercian,

Midland Black and Yellow ware industries, were firmly linked to the introduction of the earthenware cup and the large expansion in the pottery industry to meet the fundamental changes in English eating and drinking habits (Brears 1971, 13). This leads me to ask the question of Scottish cultural historians - why was this new ceramic culture, based on the cup, not embraced in Scotland? This lacuna is even more surprising when one considers that, between 1585 and 1590, 15,717 stone weight of lead was shipped for foreign use from the port of Leith, (Cressey 1995, 13), much of which was probably for the use of mainland Europe's fast developing pottery industries. Certainly this is the case by the second decade of the eighteenth century, as shown in the published account of Henry Kalmeter's Travels in Scotland 1719-1720 (Smout 1978, 29). 'In Rotterdam there is a company of merchants who by a contact with My Lord Hopetoun ship out all this lead ore at there own risk and expense from L[e]ith where it is ground up very fine, and used in the manufacture of all sorts of porcelain vessels and for that reason it is called potters ore'. Although hard paste porcelain was being produced by this time in Europe, initially at Meissen from 1708-9, the porcelain mentioned by Kalmeter would almost certainly have been Delft or Tin Glazed Earthenware, which is often referred to as *Lame Purcelain* in Scottish documents of the period (Forbes and Haggarty 2004, 4).

Conclusions

Because of the significant problems of trying to identify French whiteware's a major weakness in this paper stems from the author's inability, in a number of museums holding ceramic assemblages, to examine fabrics by use of a binocular microscope. In a few cases, it was almost imposable to lay material out and in one case the lighting was truly appalling. Personally I don't see any point in museums holding shard material if it is unavailable for academic study. Research time was also a limiting factor, as in a number of museums, little or no thought has been given to how to make material accessible, and in one case it took a whole day for Derek Hall and myself with the help of staff to find and examine nine shards of pottery, despite the fact that they had previously been published, and we could give them site name, context and figure numbers.

To date nothing of any consequence has been published in Scotland on ceramic trade and there has been little attempt to use the burgeoning archaeological data, both published and in the grey literature, to study the cultural and economic consequences of medieval or post-medieval imported ceramics. This paper, which is based primarily on archaeological evidence, suggests that at various times throughout the medieval and post medieval periods French ceramics were arriving in Scotland but never in cargo quantities. During the later thirteenth and early fourteenth century this was mainly from the region of the Saintonge. Although the European wide

movement of thirteenth and fourteenth century Saintonge pottery has been the subject of much discussion (Clark 1983; Chapelot 1983; Deroeux and Dufournier 1991 and Deroeux et al, 1994) I believe what the Scottish evidence (Map C) suggests is that it was nothing more than a minor trade for use in establishments of some status. Its distribution has also been linked to the wine trade through both primary and secondary contacts, but in Scotland it is just as likely to be mirroring the trade in fish, salt, grain, and the as yet the only partly understood movement of other goods and people

The outcome of a discussion on early Saintonge wares at the 2004 Medieval Pottery conference, held at Winchester, was that thirteenth and fourteenth century Saintonge pottery in Britain was not a luxury commodity. This however is a generalisation that I would not necessarily subscribe too. What might have been the norm in the affluent South of England is unlikely to be true for much of Scotland. While it is obviously correct to suggest that because shards are recovered in high status sites they are not necessarily the property of the lord, in Scotland the number of shards recovered from rural contexts is negligible and they are also scarce in many of our major burghs.

Looking at the subject from a wider perspective, at present it is difficult to see any clear relationship between the excavated ceramic assemblages from Scotland's major east coast ports, with Aberdeen, Leith and Perth all seeming to show evidence for diversity in their trading contacts, especially in the twelve and early thirteenth centuries if not earlier. For example, the archaeological evidence from Perth would seem to suggest that it had a lot more contact with the South East of England. This would seem to reinforce Stevenson, view that the Thames valley area in particular may have been more important, in terms of Scottish trade, than the later percentages of English traffic and bullion exports of 1331-1333, would suggest (1996, 248-9).

It is also possible that it was the trade in fish and probably herring in particular from Scone, to the south east of England, which was instrumental in bringing what must have been fairly substantial amounts of twelfth century or earlier shell and sand tempered ceramics to Perth. The importance of this trade is attested to in a later London statute of 1382 which proclaimed that due to its superior quality, 'no herring from Scone or from Jernemouth shall be taken out of the City of London for sale by retail,' (Riley 1886, 458). It may also have been herring, which led, in c.1378, to three Colchester merchants sailing with a small boat of merchandise to Scone near Perth (Cockerill and Woodford 1975?). Unfortunately the two ceramic groups, which illustrate best in pottery terms, the differences in trade between the ports of Perth and Leith are 75 High Street Perth and Ronaldson's Wharf Leith, both as yet unpublished.

At present there is little archaeological evidence to support any serious importation or use of French pottery in Scotland in the later fourteenth and

early fifteenth centuries, which, given the political, social, and economic backdrop of the period, may be no surprise. This is however in contrast to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries where there is good documentation for the transforming of the kitchen in European households with the consequent changes in ceramic forms to facilitate this. A number of these new continental ceramics forms are fairly well represented in the Scottish archaeological record of the period, with chaffing dishes, mainly but certainly not exclusively from the area of the Saintonge, small jugs probably from the area of the Loire, and most importantly a range of well-made vessels, dominated by large Earthenware dishes and stoneware drinking bowls, from the region around Beauvais. Interestingly the two largest Scottish groups of this high quality sixteenth century Beauvais earthenware and stoneware's both come from Franciscan friaries at Shuttle Street, Glasgow established in 1470 and Jedburgh which was returned to the Kerr's in 1564.

As yet there is no direct correlation between sites occupied by French troops in the 1540's and 1550's and the ceramics recovered. For example there was no French pottery amongst the ceramic assemblage from the limited excavations on the French phase of the Eyemouth forts.

I believe that in general my research supports what Dunning wrote in his seminal paper on the trade in medieval pottery around the North Sea: '... trade in pottery can be used to supplement the written sources, but can also be used independently for the thirteenth century and earlier, when the documentary evidence is scanty or unknown' (Dunning 1966, 35).

As a result of my work for this paper and other research that I have carried out on Scottish medieval and post-medieval pottery, it would seem to be an irrefutable fact, that in terms of pottery production, with the exception of the second half of the twelve and possibly early thirteenth century, Scotland's small scale indigenous pottery industries, perched out on the edge of Europe, was bound within a strong conservative culture. Indeed there is some archaeological evidence, (Haggarty 2004b), which suggests that it outlasted by twenty years or so, the introduction into central Scotland in c. 1750 of industrial potteries manufacturing tin glazed earthenware, white salt glazed stoneware and creamware.

In the future if we wish to get the best from our medieval and later ceramic heritage I would suggest that there is an urgent need to define our academic priorities. We must as a matter of the utmost priority set up a properly funded national ceramic fabric database and type series without which it will be almost impossible to move forward by asking the correct questions and sampling the relevant material.

It is my strongly held belief that if we tailor our ongoing chemical and geological programs, the results can reveal aspects of consumption, linked to

the social and economic significance of our indigenous pottery industries. We must combine our results, and those of future scientific programmes with analysis of distribution patterns: local, regional and national. It would for example be very useful to sample and chemically analyse, by ICP-MS, some of my French ceramic whiteware groups, linking the results into the research on French whiteware pottery presently being carried out in England, by both Mike Hughes and Alan Vince, and at the same time utilise the results of the recently completed Scottish white ware project (Jones et al 2006). It would also be useful in light of their visual similarities to German Siegburg, to sample a number of the Beauvais stoneware shards.

When endeavouring to identify trade links within Scotland and examine our wider commercial networks, we must interact much more with economic historians. As a priority we must also intensify our collaborate with specialists working on other groups of archaeological material such as metal, wood, and glass, while cooperating with experts on food processing and diet etc, Indeed I would go as far as to suggest that unless we pursue this all-inclusive course we cannot hope to play a part, however small, in the elucidation of Europe's medieval ceramic traditions.

I also believe very strongly that the way in which we in Scotland presently excavate process, retrieve data, publish and eventually store our ceramic heritage all has deficiencies and are in urgent need of review. In the main the responsibility for this lies with Historic Scotland but there are also extremely important roles for the National Museums of Scotland, other museums holding shard collections, those producing archaeological briefs, and archaeological contractors. That said medieval and later ceramic specialists working in Scotland are not immune from blame and it is from us through the Scottish branch of the Medieval Pottery Research Group, that the pressure for change must come.

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A gazetteer of Scottish sites A to C: from which French imported pottery has been recovered, with details of contexts, types, and where appropriate, comments.

Abbey St Bathans
NT 758 623

(Stevenson 1963, 23)

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 1:
Unstratified:

Comments

John Hurst's card index notes that this shard, which was recovered from a midden on the banks of a burn near the site of the old Abbey, has a green band.

Aberdeen: Broad Street
NJ 943 063

(Murray 1982, 142)

Saintonge Polychrome: type's jugs: shards 2:
Phase 3, illus 77, No 164, trench 1, layer 27, fabric 28:

Comments

This pottery comes from an urban excavation in the medieval burgh for which there is no other dating for phase 3 apart from the pottery. Associated with the polychrome in layer 27 were fragments of Scarborough type ware, knight jugs, and a large reduced Low Countries hump shouldered grey ware jug. This would suggest to the author that the Polychrome shard was probably residual.

Aberdeen: Bon Accord
NJ 9040 0646

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 2
Context 10692, shards 1: context 10680, shards 1: context 10791.

Rouen Type: shards

North French Whitewares: Green-Glazed: type jug: shards

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green-Glazed: type small jug: shards 1:

Comments

A very large assemblage of medieval pottery mostly 12 to 14th century in date but with an important group of later German stoneware mainly Raeren, excavated by AOC Archaeology and currently being processed: A number of pits with dendro dated timbers and substantial leather assemblages. 9th Sep 2010

Aberdeen: Castle Street
NJ 945 062

(Cameron & Evans 2000, 162-170)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze: type jug: shards 2:

Phase 3c, trench 5, midden layer, 57 & 86, illus 132, cat and Dr no 26, fabric 28:
This vessel has a dark green internal glaze:

Saintonge Polychrome: type jug: shards 1:

Phase 4b, trench 20, layer 318, cat no 34, fabric 28:

Saintonge Brown Glazed: type not given: shards 1:

Phase 2a, trench 16, in mortar 47 in AQ, cat no 1: fabric 28:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type pitcher or pégau: shards 1:

Phase 7, trench 20, context 338, illus no136, cat and Dr no 101, fabric 28:

North French Whitewares: Green-Glazed: type jug: shards 2:

Phase 4e, trench 20, context 213, illus no 132, cat and Dr no 47, fabric 29:
There are deep stab marks on handle:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Brown-Glazed: type small jug: shards 1:

Phase 6: trench 20, garden soil, illus no 135, cat and Dr no 81, fabric no not given:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Brown-Glazed: type jug: shards 2:

Trench 17, context 58 & topsoil 4, illus no 135, cat and Dr no 84, fabric not given: Glazed on both the interior and exterior surfaces:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type dish: shards 1:

Phase 4b, cesspit 41, layer 148.

Comments

Building started on this site in the 13th century and continued until at least the 15th century. Phase 1a was dated to the late 12-13th century but no pottery was recovered. Phase 1b is late 12-13th century with only one shard of Yorkshire

type ware. Phase 2a, 2b & 2c are all given as 13th –14th century as is phase 3a, from which the pottery was predominantly English, medieval wares. Phase's 3b & 3c are also given as 13th – 14th century, and a complete jug came from this, possibly a Lincolnshire product. Phase 4a is given as 14th –15th century, with Langerwehe stoneware and an Andalusian dish fragment, given the date. Phase 4b & 4c 15th century. The latter is dated by a shard of Frechen-type stoneware and a number of Low Countries red wares. Phase 4d is also dated to the 15th century, while phase 5a and 5b and 5c are all given as 15-to 17th centuries. Phase 6 is given as 18th and 19th centuries, and phase 7 as 20th century.

Aberdeen: Castle Terrace **NJ 945 063**

(Murray 1982, 170)

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type pégau: shards 1:
Phase 8, layer 14, illus 100, no 823, fabric 28:

Comments

Phase 8 of this site is in the yard of the former Royal Aberdeen Hospital for sick children, which was originally built as a private house c1720. The granite yard covered a layer of rubbish: phase 8

Aberdeen: 45 –75 Gallowgate **NJ 941 066**

(Cameron & Evans 2000, 177-192)

Rouen-Type Wares: type jug: shards not given but at least 5:
Phase 3a, layers 2, 143, 226, oven 147 & tanning pit 189, illus 149, cat and Dr no 307:

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 1:

Phase 4a, well 152, illus no 151, cat and Dr no 324: bird's tail decorated in green with a dark brown outline on a light grey field: although this shard was recovered in a context dated to 1600-1645 it is early polychrome, although we are not told this in the text:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type dish: shards 1:
Phase 4b, cesspit 41, layer 148, illus 151, cat and Dr no 331:

Comments

The Gallowgate formed part of one of the two axial routes around which the medieval burgh of New Aberdeen evolved but there was no archaeological evidence of activity on the site before 1200. Phase 1 was dated to the mid 13th

century and phase 2a to 1250-1350. For a report on two wood samples from this phase, which has been dated by dendrochronology, see (Crone 2000, 204). Phase 3a has been dated to 1375-1400, principally by the introduction of Seigburg stonewares; this is the period of a short-lived tannery. Phase 4a has been given a date of 1600-1645 and 4b, 1645-1720, again principally based on the pottery, although there were some coins from 4b.

Aberdeen: 12 Martin's Lane (Carmelite Friary)
NJ 941 060

(Murray, J C 1989, 141)

Rouen-Type Wares: type jug: shards 1:
 Page 145, in microfiche 11 G1 - 8, period 2c:

Comments

Excavation on the site of a Carmelite Friary: in which, period 2c, the interior of building 1 was being used for burials. The earliest of these may date from the late 14th century and four radiocarbon dates are given which spread between 1395 +/- 50ad and 1610 +/- 50ad.

Aberdeen: 16 -18 Netherkirkgate
NJ 942 063

(Cameron & Evans 2000, 170-173)

North French Whiteware: Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 3:
 Phase 2a, pit KM, context 421, cat no 117, scale decoration in the form of a flower, shards 1: phase 2a, pit KM, context 421, cat no 119, scale decoration: phase 4, context midden OR, layer 37, cat no 131: fabric 29:

North French Whitewares: type lid shards 2:
 Phase 4, contexts 27 and 37, illus 137, cat and Dr no 123: fabric 29
 This was published as a possible chafing dish rim, but is more likely to be a lid in the Weser style (Hurst 86 259, fig 122 386).

Saintonge Mottled Green Glazed: type jug: shards 3:
 Phase 4, context midden OR, layer 119, cat no 147: fabric 28:

Comments

Site activity in phase 2a, 13th-14th century, consisted mainly of the digging of a large rubbish pit. Other pottery imports consisted of East Anglian and Yorkshire wares. Phases 2b, 3 and 4 are also all given as 13th and 14th century, a date which is suggested by the presence of Yorkshire type wares, and the lack of Stonewares, which are present with Low Countries grey ware in phase

5, late 14th and 15th centuries. The NGR for this site published in (Cameron & Evans 2000) is incorrect.

Aberdeen: Queen Street
NJ 943 063

(Murray 1982, 130-42)

Rouen-Type Wares: types jug: shard 1:
 Phase 1, illus 71, No 58, feature 30: fabric 30:

Comments

An urban excavation carried out in the area of Aberdeen's medieval burgh. During phase 1 a number of pits had been cut into the natural subsoil with the exception of feature 30 which truncated a clay floor. The pit was dated by the pottery to the second half of the 13th century.

Aberdeen: Shore Brae
NJ 943 061

(Brooks, Haggarty & Thoms 1982, 172-75)

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type jug: shards 1:
 Phase 3, layer 12:

Comments

This site lay at the innermost point of the town's early harbour and phase 3 was dated to the late 16th and early 17th century, but with residual material. Other pottery associated with this phase was a Low Countries, red ware, handled vessel decorated with concentric circles in a cream/yellow slip (illus 29 p 173).

Aberdeen: 42 St Paul Street
NJ 941 065

(Murray 1982, 150-168)

Saintonge Polychrome: types jugs: shards 7:
 Phase 10, illus 94, no 713, Area B, layers 12, 36, 52, 66, 74 & 87: fabric 28:

Saintonge Polychrome: shards 1:
 Phase 3, Area C, layer 273, illus 84, no 338, page 150: fabric 28: This shard has in its paste a number of large inclusions:

Seine Valley Whiteware: type jugs: shards 7:

Phase 5, shards 5: phase 10, shards 2: from the unpublished bags of French whitewares: Fabric 29:

North French Whitewares: types jugs: shards 10:

Phase 4, Area C, layer 269, illus 85, no 382: phase 4, Area C, layer 256, illus 85, no 383: phase 8, Area A, layer 56, illus 88, no 508: phase 8, Area C, layer 179, illus 88, no 509: phase 9, Area C, layer 78, illus 90, no 581: phase 10, Area D, layer 13, illus 94, no 714: phase 10, Area C, layer 2, illus 94, no 717: phase 11, Area C, layer 121, illus 95, no 750: phase 13, Area E, layer 2, illus 96, no 767: fabric 28:

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 4:

Phase 7, Area C, layer 196, illus 87, no 456: phase 8, Area C, layer 19, illus 88, no 504: sandy fabric: phase 8, Area A, layer 80, illus 88, no 507: phase 11, Area B, layers 18/35, illus 95, no 749: fabric 30:

Comments

An important excavation within the medieval boundaries of the burgh; phase 2 included features cut into the subsoil, while phase 3 included features cut into, and built on, subsoil. Phase 4 saw the introduction of Low Countries grey wares, and Yorkshire types, with a possible date in the early 13th century. Phase 5 is given as post 1275 and sees the introduction of Scarborough type ware. The suggested date for phase 6 is late 13th century, while phase 7 is given as late 13th or early 14th century. Phase 8, sees the first appearance of Rouen type wares and a very high percentage of Scarborough type ware, while the proposed date for both phases 9 and 10 is 14th century.

There are 26 bags in Aberdeen Museum from this site containing small shards of white pottery from phases 4 to 13. 21 of these shards are marked as fabric 30 and 147 are some are marked as fabric 29, all purportedly French. In fact, this assemblage is mixed and contains shards of Scottish White Gritty, Yorkshire white wares, Developed Stanford, Saintonge, Rouen, and other French white wares. Due to time constraints I did not have time to categorise them, but I recorded the Seine Valley wares, as these had not previously been recorded from Aberdeen. I have omitted the remainder of these shards from my survey.

Aberdeen: 43-57 Upperkirkgate NJ 941 063

(Cameron & Evans 2000, 174)

North French Greyware: type jugs: shards 1:

Phase 1, trench 1, feature 60, illus cat 138, and Dr no 204: fabric 28:

The report shows that this vessel was either hand finished, or hand made:

Comments

Phase 1 was the earliest on site and is dated to the 13th or 14th century. In this phase there was also a shard of Developed Stanford ware, and a fragment of a Yorkshire type knight jug (page 174). It is, however, from Nottingham or Doncaster as illustrated on page 52.

Aberdeen: Virginia Street Steps
NJ 946 063

(Murray 1982, 142-148)

North French Whiteware: types jugs: shards 2:
 Context F1, illus 79, no 242: u/s, illus 79, no 270: fabric 29:

Rouen-Type Wares: type, jug: shards 1:
 U/s, illus 81, no 275: fabric 30,

Comments

A watching brief and weekend excavation from which most of the pottery recovered is thought to date from the late 13th to the mid 14th century.

Aberdour Castle
NT 1924 8547

(Thoms 1983, 252)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze: type jugs: shards not given:

(Recorded by the author)

French Late Earthenware: Yellow Glazed: type not known: shards 1:
 Context not known: Not sure where about in France this shard is from.

Martincamp Type Flask: type 1: shards 1:
 Context 77, museum of Scotland, accessions no HX2041:

Comments

The French late yellow glazed is a small handle fragment recovered from excavations carried out on the north south terrace of the castle gardens and shown at that time to the author by David Stewart. It had been stabbed twice down the centre. The excavations in the Aberdour gardens were published in the Journal of Garden History but only notes 'A few examples of imported wares were also found, emanating from France and the Low Countries' (Hynd & Ewart 1983, 104). This pottery is held in the Museum of Scotland.

Annan: Butts Street

NY 1952 6671

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Late Whiteware: Green Glazed: type not known: shards 1:
Trench 15: Feature no15004: finds no 4: this small shard has a green lead glaze on both surfaces:

Comments

This pottery is from a small urban excavation on the edge of the medieval town, which includes a section across what is presumed to be the town ditch. The published pottery report (Crowley 2002b), states, I believe wrongly, that there was no French pottery from the site. I also consider that the early date put on the town ditch by correlating the pottery in it with the Hayknowes Farm material, should be viewed with some scepticism. The abraded body shards of red sandy ware pottery, probably jugs, recovered from the Butts Street ditch is visually very different from the pottery assemblage from nearby Hayknowes Farm. This is at present with SUAT Ltd and kindly shown to me by Derek Hall. The dates for this pottery, mainly in the form of cooking pots with everted rims, have been calibrated to 960-1180 and 1020-1240, with a probable firing date of the first half of the twelfth century, a date with which I am in agreement. Judging by other excavations in the area, Caerlaverock castle for example, the red sandy pottery industry from this locale had a very long life span, with the percentage of jugs in any assemblage increasing throughout the high medieval period. It is my opinion that the scrappy pottery shards from the Butts Street excavation can in no way be used to date the ditch, as they are as likely to date from the second half of the twelfth century and may well be from the thirteenth or fourteenth.

Anstruther: 21 Shore Street
NO 567 035

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Barrel Costrel: shards 1:
Unstratified: (See illustration in Word File 13)

Mr Andrew Sheriff recently recovered seventy plus shards of pottery from a small one metre square hole excavated at the foot of his garden. The shards date from the 14th to the 18th centuries and along with the Saintonge shard listed above there are eight shards of Low Countries red ware, one of which comes from a slip decorated platter. There is also one turquoise coloured rim shard from an alkaline glazed dish or bowl of Mediterranean or Middle Eastern origin. Mr Sheriff has been kind enough to donate twenty shards selected by the author to the National Museums of Scotland fabric reference collection.

Ayr: High Street 102-104
NS 339 220

(Lindsay 1985. 10)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze: type jugs: shards 13:
 Phase 1:

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 1:
 Phase 3 grave, Area B, redeposit:

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 1:
 Phase 1:

French: type jug: shards 1:
 Phase 3:

Comments

The site of the 1982 excavation was in the backlands just to the north of the Auld Kirk. The phase 1 cultivated soil dates from the thirteenth century or earlier to the late fifteenth century, while the phase 3 graves date from the fifteenth century and later. The Saintonge Green Glaze is listed in (Thoms 1983, 252). This pottery is at present in Historic Scotland's store (F2).

Ayr: Newtown Garden Street (1c)
NS 3388 2226

(Franklin & Hall forthcoming)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow and Green: type small jug:
 shards 1: Phase 3, cat and illus no 231:

Comments

Ayr Newtown is directly north across the river from the old burgh of Ayr and did not gain Burgh status until the 14th century, sometime between 1314 and 1371. It is thought that the earliest deposits on this site are no older than the 15th century, but it is more likely they are of the 16th century.

Ayr: Newtown Garden Street (1ca)
NS 3387 2225

(Franklin & Hall forthcoming)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards some no's. not given:
 Phases 1 – 3:

Comments

It is thought that this ceramic assemblage starts in the 14th century, with phase 1, (see site 1c). We are told that the site is well stratified, continuing into the post-medieval period, and that the pottery would merit further study.

Ayr: Newtown Garden Street (1cb)

NS 3387 2225

(Franklin & Hall forthcoming)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards no's not given:
Phases 1 & 2:

Comments

This trench was in the same area as (1ca), and, to quote from the report, 'Mottled Green-Glazed shards were only present in phase 1, with one or two shards in phase 2'. Phase 1 may be 14th century, while phases 2 to 5 are 17th century or later.

Ayr: Newtown Garden Street (1cc)

NS 3387 2225

(Franklin & Hall forthcoming)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze: type jugs: shards 4:
Phase 2:

Comments

This trench was in the same area as (1ca), and the report for this trench seems to suggest that phase 2 may be 14th century but it is a bit ambiguous.

Ayr: 167 - 169 High Street (3c)

NS 3378 2176

(Franklin & Hall forthcoming)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 11:
Phase 1, shards 1: mostly phases 4 & 5 shards 10:

Saintonge Polychrome: shards 3:
Phase 5:

French Late Whiteware: Green-Glazed: type not given: shards 2:
Phases 4 & 5:

Comments

An excavation carried out in the backlands of urban Ayr in which 8 phases of occupation, mostly garden soils with little structural evidence, were identified. The earliest site activity was dated to the 14th century using the pottery.

Ayr: 213 - 217 High Street (4c)
NS 3382 2169

(Recorded by the author and John Hurst)

Late French Whiteware with Large Lumps of Red Haematite: type mug or tankard: shards 2: context 96, phase 3:

Comments

An urban backlands excavation in which the earliest deposits were dated to the 16th century by the pottery recovered. On viewing these in the Museum of Scotland, John Hurst and the author voiced some misgiving on the Beauvais classification of the flat-based vessel, due to the numerous extremely large lumps of red haematite in the fabric, which may point to another source. See main text.

Ayr: Newton King Street (5c)
NS 3390 2232

(Franklin & Hall forthcoming)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards not given:
 Phases 2 & 4:

Comments

Four phases were identified in this urban excavation in the burgh of Newton; see site (1a). The earliest phase 1, dated from the 14th or 15th century, while phase 2 and 3 were sealed below garden soil containing late medieval pottery.

Ayr: 21 South Harbour Street (6c)
NS 3363 2217

(Recorded by the author and John Hurst)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 31:
 Context 54, shards 3: contexts no 92, shards 1: context 106, shards 1: context 137, shards 1: context 140, shards 1: context 160, shards 2: context 165, shards 11: context 174 shards 1: context 147, shards 2: context 190, shards 7: context 198, shards 1:

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type internally glazed costrel: shards 12:
Context 161:

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 19: vessels 2:
Context 46, shards 1: context 53, shards 2: context 137, shards 1: context 198,
shards 9:

Saintonge Sgraffito: type jugs: shards 8: vessels 1:
Context 198:

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 8:
Context 168, shards 7, context 160, cat and illus no 229

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type single handled jug: shards 1:
Context 141:

Comments

Four phases of occupation were recorded from this site, which had been scarpred of all post 15th century deposits. The text does not detail the number of Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed shards in the assemblage, but we are told that the total was 609, with 9.4% being imports, i.e. 59. Therefore, on deducting the other imports, I calculate the number of mottled green shards to 29. When I examined the pottery with John Hurst at the Museum of Scotland we recorded 43 mottled shards from the contexts listed above. The publication also reports the presence of Saintonge polychrome but the number of shards was not given. I recorded 19 at the Museum of Scotland pottery viewing. The costrel shards were shown to Bob Thomson who contends that, on balance, this pottery is likely to be Saintonge. This pottery information is published courtesy of Derek Hall.

Ayr: River Street (7c) **NS 3387 2223**

(Franklin & Hall forthcoming)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards not given:
Contexts just given as the earliest phases:

Saintonge: type small jugs: shards 2:
Context 60, cat and illus no 236:

French unidentified: shards not given:
Cat no's 238 & 237:

(Recorded by the author and John Hurst) Museum of Scotland:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type mug: shards 1:
Context 25, Q:

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 2:
Context 60, N:

Comments

Natural subsoil was not exposed on any area of this urban excavation, which was carried out in the Burgh of Ayr. Modern shards were also recovered from the lowest uncovered contexts.

Ayr: St Johns Tower (8c)
NS 3338 2202

(Franklin & Hall forthcoming)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 9:
Context 20, shards 1: context 166, shards not given:
There is only one shard catalogued in text, no 222:

Saintonge Bright Green Glazed: type jugs shards1:
Context 144: wrongly catalogued as Mottled Green-Glazed:

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 1:
Context 196, cat no 223: brown line and area of green:

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 7:
Context 166, cat no 224:

French: type not given: shards 13:
Context 41A, shards 3, + 5 others from related contexts not given, thin walled vessel, glazed on both surfaces: shards 5, contexts not given, 1 illustrated, cat no 225.

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Late Polychrome: type pedestal-base: shards 1:
Context 216: not in Franklin & Hall's text:

Comments

Unfortunately, earlier excavations carried out in 1891 and 1913 effectively removed most of the stratigraphic relationships, leaving only two pockets of relatively undisturbed deposits. Two modern shards were found in one of these.

Ayr: St Johns Tower

NS 3338 2202

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type jug: shards 1:

Context 032, unstratified:

Comments

Excavations of a number of burials in sand, which underlay a Cromwellian exercise yard. Published courtesy of Headland Archaeology Ltd

Ayr: 12 - 18 New Bridge St (11c)**NS 3365 2214**

(Franklin & Hall forthcoming)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 16:

Phases 2 – 6 but mostly from 4, only 1 shard is illustrated, no 218:

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 4:

Phases 3, 4 & 5: illus no's 249 & 257 phase 3, context 36:

Saintonge Chafing Dishes: types arcaded and closed base: shards 3: vessels

2: Phase 6, context 36, cat and illus no 257, shards 2: phase 6, context 36, cat and illus no 258, shards 1:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type dish: shards 1:

Phase 6, context 36, cat and illus no 219:

Saintonge Late Whiteware type jug: shards 1:

Phase 6, context 36:

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:

Phase 4, context 36, cat and illus no 255:

French Late Whitewares: not identifiable: shards 8.

Phases not given: 1 base shard, cat and illus no 220, probably from a small jug:

Comments

An urban excavation in the backlands to the rear of 12 to 18 New Bridge Street in which phase 2 is dated to the 13th century. This was in part overlaid with cobbles, and contained a coin dated to 1290-1. The phase 3 timber structures are dated to the 14th/15th centuries, while the phase 4 stone footed building is given as 15th /16th centuries. Phase 5 was another structure, bank and yard, which were dated to the 16th century, as was phase 6. In the discussion which followed phases 6 we were informed that the shards of both

chafing dishes, the fragment of Loire jug, the shard of the Beauvais dish, and the Late Saintonge fragment, were all recovered from the same stone lined pit, (for cess?), and given a 16th or early 17th century date. The two conjoining chafing dish rim shards (cat no 257) are from an arcaded type, C.VIII as illustrated in (Hurst, J G 1974 page 246 fig 9 no's 51 & 2). The other shard is given as cat no 258 in the text; this should in fact be 247, and it is from a closed base type:

Ayr: 51 High Street (12c)
NS 3375 222

(Franklin & Hall forthcoming)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 9:
 Contexts no's 6 & 1:

Comments

The report suggests that this pottery assemblage is from truncated medieval deposits, undisturbed by modern intrusions, and is earlier in date than all the other sites excavated in Ayr, with the Saintonge shards being recovered from the upper levels. It then lists three shards, two of which are smooth, partially oxidised greyware. From this I believe that these shards may be Scottish Post Medieval Oxidised Ware, recovered from the bottom of the stratigraphy, and therefore possibly intrusive. The text also states that most imports are Saintonge wares but does not elaborate on the others.

Ayr: Junction South Fort Street & South Harbour St
NS 336 221

(Recorded by the author)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: complete:
 Accession no ME 430:

Comments

This vessel is in the Museum of Scotland and their records show that this pot was found six feet below the surface, on the 4th Feb 1914.

Balmerino Abbey
NO 3582 2468

(Thoms 1983, 252)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:
 Context not given: (HC) # 1 on bag.

Comments

Neck and handle shard from a larger than average example. At present in the Museum of Scotland's fabric reference collection.

Bothwell Castle

NS 6883 5934

(Cruden 1952, 154 illus 31c)

Beauvais Stoneware: type costrel: shards 1:

This shard from a long neck was originally published by Cruden as coming from a Martincamp Type Flask: Cat no 31c, page 154 & 168, illus no 31c: National Museums of Scotland fabric reference collection MEC 202A 1954.971.

Comments

Bothwell Castle is a major Scottish monument and in the late 1930s the Ministry of Works began the task of clearing this site. The large assemblage of medieval pottery from this work was recovered mainly from a garderobe chute. This find was published by Cruden, but it was not securely dated. The Martincamp was also listed in (Thoms 1983, 252), while Cruden in his Bothwell Castle pottery report also lists the Martincamp Type Flasks found at Inchcolm Abbey, Glenluce Abbey, Tantallon Castle, Linlithgow Palace and Old Deer Abbey - see under the relevant sites.

Boyne Castle

NJ 6115 6556

I am grateful to Charles Murray for bringing this pottery, which is housed in Marshall College Museum, Aberdeen, to my attention.

North French Whiteware: Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 3:

Museum accession no's, 39374, 39375, & 39376:

Comments

These three early shards were recorded as having come from Boyne Castle, but Charlie Murray suggests that this is a later structure and that Craig of Boyne Castle, about a mile, from Boyne Castle, would be more likely to fit the early date. However, Richard Emerson tells me that it may not be that simple, as he thinks that parts of Boyne Castle are earlier.

Breachacha Castle

NM 1599 5390

(Turner & Dunbar 1970, 184)

Saintonge Late Polychrome: Decorated Bands: type hollow vessel: shards 1:

Group III, no 1, page 184, illus fig 13, no III.I:

(John Hurst's card index)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenwares: Yellow and Green: type not given:
shards not given:

Comments

An excavation on the island of Coll. Wheel made pottery was not found on the site of this promontory castle in any context that could be placed earlier than the end of the sixteenth century. John Hurst is not sure where he obtained the Beauvais reference.

Buittle Castle

NX 8190 6163

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 4:
Contexts no's 374, 1719, 1612, 656:

Saintonge Bright Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 13:
Contexts no's 031, 051, 127, 170, 2-053, 054, 082, 090, 458, 489, 670, 678, & 681.

Comments

Excavations are still under way at this important medieval site, which was the centre of the Balliol lordship between 1234 and 1296. This is a courtyard castle built partly on top of a large 12th century motte and bailey, and thought to have been destroyed in 1313 by King Robert the Bruce. The evidence from current excavations suggests that areas of the site excavated to date are producing pottery dating to the later 14th and 15th centuries. I am grateful to Derek Hall of SUAT Ltd for allowing me to comment on this pottery prior to publication.

Caerlaverock Castle

NY 0255 6560

(Thoms 1983, 252)

Saintonge Polychrome: type not known: shards not known
Context not known:

Martincamp Type Flasks: type II: shards not given:
Context not known:

Comments

It is generally believed that the castle at Caerlaverock dates to the last quarter of the thirteenth century, as the Scots garrisoned it in 1300. The large assemblage of finds from the site, including a very good group of not well stratified pottery, comes mainly from a Ministry of Works clearance of the upper levels of the silted up moat. For some unknown reason the Polychrome and Martincamp shards were not shown to the author to be included with the other imports from the site (Haggarty 1999b, 206). I have been unable to find these shards.

Carrick Castle

NS 1941 9447

(Franklin 1998, 957-960)

Saintonge Polychrome: type jug: shards 2:

Ft no's 144 & 195, period III, illus 15, no 16:

Central French Chafing Dish: plain round knops: shard 1:

Ft no 228, period V, illus 15, no 17: (This shard was published as Saintonge)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 20: vessels 2:

Area C, phase IV, context 077, shards 1: Area C, phase IV, context 097, shards 18, illus 16, no 20: Area C, phase IV, context 187, shards 1: Area S, phase III, context 104, shards 1: This shard has specks of glaze and scratched decoration, and unfortunately has been published upside down and reversed:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: small jug: shards 1:

Area C, phase IV, context 145, shards 10: (not in report)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green and Yellow: type dishes: shards 40: vessels 3: Area C, phase IV, context 030, shards 1: area S, phase V, context 080, shards 2: area C, phase IV, context 087, shards 2: area C, phase IV, context 096, shards 1: area C, phase IV, context 099, shards 1: area C, phase IV, context 110, shards 3: area N, phase IV, context 118, shards 1: area N, phase V, context 119, shards 1: area S, phase III, context 123, shards 1: area C, phase IV, context 145, shards 10: area C, phase IV, context 146, shards 2: area C, phase III, context 162, shards 8: area C, phase III, context 163, shards 1: area C, phase III, context 168, shards 1: area C, phase III, context 186, shards 1: area C, phase IV, context 194, shards 1: area C, phase IV, context 205, shards 1: area C, phase III, context 236, shards 1: area C, phase III, context 256, shards 1:

Two of the dishes are green and one is yellow: both the green glazed examples are decorated with comb decoration, while the yellow glazed dish is plain, and has been wiped around the basal angle with a comb: also, what looks like an arrow has been scratched on the flat base of a green shard context 162:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 7:

Area C, phase II, context 263, shards 1: area C, phase IV, context 110, shards 1:
area C, phase IV, context 146, shards 1: area C, phase IV, context 199, shards 1:
area C, phase III, context 162, shards 1: area S, phase III, context 195, shards 1:

French Late Whiteware Green-Glazed type jug: shards 1:

Area N, phase V, context 206, shards 1:

(Baker 1993 unpublished report)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jug: shards 61: small vessel 1:

Feature 006, period 3, also in (Franklin 1998, 961 & 958 illus 16, no 19): see comments.

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type single Sgraffito combed dish: shards 32: vessel 1: Feature 031, period 3, also in (Franklin 1998, 961 & 957 illus 15, no 18): **(See Illustration in Word File 26)**

(Recorded by the author) while checking through the pottery from Baker 1993 excavation, now housed in the Museum of Scotland, along with the shard of Martincamp which was noted by Franklin on page 960 quoting from another report (Will unpublished), but the type and context not given. There were also two other unrecorded French Polychrome shards.

Saintonge Polychrome: type jug: shards 2:

Context 59:

Martincamp Type Flasks: type I: shards 1:

Context 85:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type single Sgraffito combed dishes: shards 4: context 7, shards 1: context 57 shards 3:

Comments

The published dating for the excavations carried out at Carrick Castle are - phase II the fourteenth to the end of the sixteenth century, phase III the middle sixteenth to the end of the seventeenth century, while phase IV is seventeenth century, and phase V the eighteenth century onwards. I consider it likely that the shards published as French clear glaze in (Franklin 1998, 959) are Spanish. Although this small Loire jug is the correct shape, the micaceous fabric is softer than normal, and full of very large Haematite lumps, indicating that it may fit more comfortably into my large Haematite group.

Coldingham Priory

NT 9038 6594

(Laing 1974b, 242)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jug: shards not given:
Context not given:

Martincamp Type Flask: type not given: shards not given:
Context not given:

(John Hurst's card index)

North French: type jug: shards 1:
Context not known:

(Recorded by the author) The Museum of Scotland

Beauvais Stoneware: type dish: shards 8:
Context not known, 1922 excavations, NMS Acc no HX 28: **(See illustration in Word File 27)**

North French Mottled Green-Glazed: type jug: shards 4:
This rim shard is in a large bag marked Coldstream, a question mark, and ED 31 7B. In the same bag one of the shards is marked 'Coldingham'.

Comments

Coldingham Priory is almost certainly the site of the monastery known to Bede as Urbs Coludi, and which, by c1140, was being served by monks from Durham. Although there is a lot of pottery from excavations on the site there is no published sequence. The Martincamp and Saintonge Green-Glazed are also listed in (Thoms 1983, 252), while Laing states in (1974a, 246), that Martincamp types 1 & 11 were found at Glenluce Abbey, Deer Abbey, Linlithgow Place, Inchcolm Abbey, Inverkeillor, Invergowrie and Coupar Angus as well as Bothwell Castle. See under the relevant sites.

Coull Castle **NJ 5126 0224**

(Simpson 1924, 85)

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 2:
Context B, no 2:

Comments

Only one rim shard of Saintonge polychrome, decorated with 2 horizontal stripes, can now be traced (Marshall Collage Museum Aberdeen Accession no 14441). The method of recovery for this pottery is not known.

Coupar Angus Abbey
NO 2232 3980

(Laing 1974a, 246)

Martincamp Type Flasks: type not given: no of shards not given:
 Context not given:

Comments

I cannot find this shard but have listed it, as Lloyd was knowledgeable about this material. There are several others shards in the Museum of Scotland which were recovered from either the abbey or from field walking in the area. I have given the N.G.R. for the Cistercian Abbey.

Crail
NO 6130 0850

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Polychrome Chafing Dish: type with applied mask: shards 1:

Comments

This shard, which had not been allocated by the FDP when I examined it, was being held in the Museum of Scotland - Treasure trove daybook no TTDB-2002/ 65. See main text under chafing dishes. I am grateful to Jackie Moran for bringing this fragment to my attention.

Cramond
NT 1897 7705

(Will 2003, 142)

Saintonge Mottled Green Glaze: type jugs: shards 3:
 Context not given:

North French Whiteware: type jugs: shards 1:
 Context not given:

Comments

This pottery was recovered from overlying medieval material during excavation on the site of a Roman fort. The report does not indicate whether this came from the area of the bathhouse, or from the walled garden. Therefore I have given the NGR for the former.

Cramond
NT 1900 7701

(Recorded by the author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: type single Sgraffito dish decorated with gothic lettering: shards 1: CR00, ft 617: SF 1340: Date 16th century:



Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: type costrel: shards 1 CR02, ft 550: Green glazed exterior and yellow glazed interior



Saintonge Palissy Type Polychrome: type moulded vessel of unknown form but possibly a scalloped bowl: shards 1: Feature CR89 068: SF3133:



There is a slight curve on this shard and it has an apple green glaze on obverse and a touch of green on the yellowish lead glazed upper moulded surface. Date 1550-1650.

Comments

This pottery comes from an excavation carried out at Cramond by the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, E.A.F.S. between 1988 and 2000. The pottery which is presently being processed has only very recently been brought to my attention and therefore has not been included on the distribution maps.

Crichton Castle **NT 3800 6114**

(Recorded by the author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type combed dish: shards 1:
Accession no, HX 733: Context not known but, on the reverse, it has the large number 671 on a paper label, and a small 9 in the upper right hand corner:

Comments

This pottery, which has a thick green glaze on the upper surface, is still in an old Ministry of Works box. This pottery is housed in the Museum of Scotland.

Crookston Castle **NS 5255 6272**

(Haggarty forthcoming c)

Saintonge Mottled Green Glaze: type jugs: shards 3:
Context not known:

North French: type jugs: shards 1:
Context not known:

Comments

All the illustrated pottery shards from the unpublished excavations at Crookston castle are now missing. However, the original drawings survive and I have used them along with what little I recall of the pottery to suggest what may be the French imports. I visited the excavations with Cathy Brooks and Chris Tabraham in 1974 and was shown French pottery by Eric Talbot. The site is a 12th century ringwork with later occupation, including an early 15th century tower-house.

Cruggleton Castle **NX 4842 4281**

(Haggarty 1985, 56-63)

Martincamp Type Flasks: type 1: shards 6:
Fabric no 4, contexts no's 14, 16, 221 & 232:

Martincamp Type Flasks: type III: shards 19: vessel 1:
Fabric no 33, context 221, illus fig 29:

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type 1: shards 3:

Fabric no 8, contexts no's 31 & 230, illus fig 28, no 17:

Saintonge Late Polychrome: Decorated Bands: type dishes or bowls: shards 4: handled vessel: shards 1: colours: brown, pale yellow, light green and dark green.

Fabric no 3, contexts no's 86, 147, 216, 239 & 452, illus fig 28, no's 10 -15:

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jug: shards 1:

Fabric no 27, context 127:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type pégau: shards 1:

Fabric no not given, context 2, illus fig 28, no 16:

Comments

A well stratified, promontory castle site, with a long period of occupation. The publication only listed 5 shards of Martincamp type flasks, as groups of conjoined shards were listed as only 1 fragment.

A gazetteer of Scottish sites D to J: from which French imported pottery has been recovered, with details of contexts, types, and where appropriate, comments

Deer Abbey: Old
NJ 9685 4810

(Recorded by the author)

Martincamp Type Flasks: type I: shards 7:
Context not known: shards all conjoin:

Martincamp Type Flasks: type III: shards 11:
Context not known: shards all conjoin:

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards not known: vessels 2:
Context not known: 1 neck and handle: The other vessel which is restored is probably almost complete:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type small jug: shards 1:
Context not known:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type's jugs: shards 3:
Context not known: rims and handle: difficult to tell, may be from 2 vessels:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type jug: shards 3:
Context not known: rim and handle: rare type:

Comments

There is no stratification for this pottery but it almost certainly comes from the removal of the Ferguson Mausoleum and subsequent tidy up in the 1930s by the then Ministry of Public Buildings and Works. The Martincamp types are not given in the pottery publication by (Cruden 1952, 168). The Loire shards were published in (Cruden 1956, 69 72 & 78 illus 29 & 32, PL VIII no 2.). Both the Loire Jugs and Martincamp are mentioned in (Thoms 1983, 252), while the Beauvais pottery was published and the sgraffito mentioned in (Hurst 1970-71, 10 figs 17-20). This pottery is at present on display in the Commendator's house museum at Melrose Abbey.

Drumoig:
NO 4450 2550

(Recorded by the author)

Martincamp Type Flasks: type III: shards 3:
Contexts no's 29, 40, & 339:

Comments
See main text.

Dumbarton: 94-102 High St
NS 394 753

(Hall 2004)

Saintonge Late Whiteware: Green Glazed: type bowls: shards 4:
Trench A, phase 2, context 115, shards 2: trench B phase 3, context 17, shards 1:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type jugs: shards 3:
Trench B, phase 3, context 127, shards 1: trench B, phase 3, context 33, shards 1:
Trench B, context 100, shards 1:

Comments
The site, which is on the North side of the High Street, has the best evidence to date of the survival of late medieval archaeological deposits in this area of the Burgh.

Dumbarton:
NS 3948 7527

(Recorded by the author and Duncan Brown)

North French: type jugs: shards 2:
DT01 B, context 17, shards 1: DT02, context 33, shards 1:

Saintonge Mottled Green Glazed: type jugs: shards 1:
DT02 A, context 138:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type not known: shards 1:
DT02 B, context 100:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type jug: shards 8: vessels 2:
DT02 B, context 33:

Comments
This pottery is from 5 trial trenches excavated in Dumbarton by SUAT Ltd. As the author and Duncan were not totally convinced by the Saintonge attribution of the late seventeenth century shards they were shown to Bob Thomson, but he was not 100% sure either, as the glaze looks all right, but the

fabric may be somewhat pink. The shards were recorded at a ceramic viewing held in Perth Museum.

Dumbarton Castle
NS 4000 7446

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type 1: shards 1:
 Context not known:

Comments

There is a reference to this shard is in an undated and unpublished Glasgow University undergraduate's dissertation on the pottery from the Castle by J Titmus. This pottery in the report may be from Professor Alcock's 1975 excavations at the Castle.

Dumbarton: 101-103 High Street
NS 394 753

(Franklin 2004)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 1:
 Shards 1, context not given: page 355:

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type 1: shards 1:
 Context not given: page 355, illus 25: This shard which was excavated in 1971 by Eric Talbot and published in (Hurst 1974, 235 fig 7, no 27, 241 cat no 27) is now lost:

Comments

This pottery came from an M S C funded excavation carried out in the 1970's, the records of which are now missing. Unfortunately this means that the pottery can only be classed as unstratified. An unstratified shard of Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze, from either this site or College Street, is mentioned in the report.

Dumbarton: 75 College Street
NS 395 754

(Franklin 2004)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze: type jugs: shards 1:
 Context not given, page 355:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Single Sgraffito: Yellow Glazed: type incised dish: shards 1: page 355:
 Level 2:

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 2: vessels 2:
Pit 4, illus 27: page 356:

Comments

This site was an M S C funded excavation in the 1970's, and the records are now missing. Sadly, this means that this pottery like the material from the High Street must also be classed as unstratified.

Dumfries
NX 9712 7629

(Thoms 1983, 252)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze: type jugs: shards not given:
Context not given:

Comments

I cannot discover from where in the town this shard originated, therefore I have given the NGR for the site of the Greyfriars Church which produced medieval pottery from the excavations of its foundations in 1866.

Dunbar: 18 Church Street
NT 6798 7891

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Bright Green Glazed: type jugs: shards 1:
Trench 3, context 304:

Comments

This pottery was recovered following a watching brief carried out in Dunbar by CFA archaeology Ltd, Data Structure Report No.742. The results was archived and deposited in the RCHAM and a summary report published in Discovery and Excavations.

Dundee: 106-110 Nethergate
NO 4019 2996

(Hall 1998, 188-9 & 191)

Saintonge Polychrome: type jug: shards 1:
Trial excavation, trench B, Context 13: decorated with a bird:

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 3:
Phase 2, Context 2, residual:

Comments

This excavation was carried out at the western extremity of the town in an area thought was not developed until the 15th century.

Dundee: Overgate
NO 4005 3005

(Thoms 1983, 252)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards not given:
 Context not known

(John Hurst's card index)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type jug: shards 1:
 Unstratified:

Comments

Daniel Henderson showed the Beauvais shard to John Hurst in 1973; Lloyd Laing states that Mr Daniel Henderson recovered medieval pottery from the Dundee Overgate in 1961-2, from what appeared to have been a series of middens. However, in his publication on the medieval pottery in Dundee museum Laing did not note any French material (1974a, 169-177). I have only recently been informed that the Overgate pottery did not come directly from the site, but was recovered from a tip where the trucks were dumping excavated material (Mann pers comm).

Dundee: Mill Farm
NO 34 30

(Thoms 1983, 252)

Martincamp Flasks: type not given: shards not given:

Comments

Probably recovered from field walking: (The author has not seen this shard)

Dundonald Castle
NS 3636 3451

(Perss comm July Franklin)

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type 1: shards 1:
 Context not known

Comments

The author and Derek Hall have searched for this shard amongst the site material held in the Museum of Scotland with no success.

Dundrennan Abbey

NX 7492 4750

(Radley & Will 2001, 39-40)

Saintonge Mottled Green Glazed: type jugs: shards 8:

Context 108, period II or III (?), illus 34, no 6:

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:

This shard is given both as Period III on page 39 and period II on page 40: cat & illus no 6: see my comments.

Beauvais Stoneware: type not given: no of shards not given:

Period V, contexts not given:

Comments

The report on the excavations at the Cistercian Abbey of Dundrennan, founded in 1142, was published on the Internet. My notes are from the hard copy held in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (CC 3120 EWA), which gives period II as fourteenth century, and period III as late fourteenth to fifteenth century. The publication also says that these contexts contain shards of Loire type narrow necked jugs and as they are normally recovered in Scotland, from late sixteenth or early seventeenth century contexts neither of these dates, are likely to be correct. It is also interesting that this report puts an unclassified Iberian import into phase III on one page, and phase IV on another. An Italian import is also recorded in the published summary of the site (Ewart 2001, 169), but not in the final site report.

Dunfermline: Abbots House

NT 0903 8737

(Hall 1996, 89)

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 1:

Context not given:

Comments

An excavation beneath and in the garden of what had been a small 16th century Z plan house near the Abbey, and which may have stood on the site of a gateway to the shrine of St Margaret.

Dunrod

NX 6997 4591

(Truckell 1966, 133)

Saintonge Mottled Green Glazed: type not given: shards 1:

Context not given, cat no 34:

Comments

This site is a medieval earthwork. In his pottery report Truckell suggests that shards numbered 24, 26, 102 and 134 in that publication may also be imports. I have not been able to inspect this pottery: The Saintonge shard was also listed in (Thoms 1983, 252).

Edinburgh: Advocates Close

NT 2568 3765

(Recorded by the author)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:

From a midden, context 20/2:

Comments

This pottery is from a small-unpublished excavation, just off the High Street, by the City of Edinburgh Archaeology Service. The pottery is at present in box 26 / 211 at the ceramic store. It is a large basal angle fragment with a small hole drilled into the side.

Edinburgh Castle

NT 2513 7349

(Recorded by the author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Single Sgraffito: inscribed dish: shards 1: Cat no 5, Area X, phase 8, context 1351, illus 122: The unglazed base flange has half of a circle impressed into it:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware Chafing Dish: shards 2:

Cat no 12, Area H / X, phase 8, context 586, illus 122: **(See illustration in Word File 26)**

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type jug: handle shard 1:

Cat no 11, Area H / X, phase 9, context 1346, illus 122:

Loire Narrow-Neck Jug: shards 4:

Cat no 344, illus 122, context not given: However there are 4 conjoining body shards from area N, context 966:

Martincamp Flask: type II shards 1:
Area N, context 966:

Comments

The dating of the French pottery from the excavations at Edinburgh Castle poses something of a problem as Bob Will suggested that the large excavated midden dated mainly to the fifteenth century with residual 14th century material (1997, 140). I would suggest that it is more likely to be sixteenth century in date, as it contained shards of both a Loire Jug, and a type II Martincamp Flask. A sixteenth century date would also be much more acceptable for the Beauvais material. I also have no doubt that the two large conjoining fragments with a hole through the handle from the site, which was published as a probable Saintonge bowl (*ibid*, 141), has more in common with the green and yellow Beauvais chafing dish published by Hurst et al in (1986, 107 fig 49 no152). A shard of Martincamp not mentioned in the potter report, I recorded in Historic Scotland's ceramic store.

Edinburgh Castle
NT 2513 7349

(Recorded by the author at the store of Kirkdale Archaeology)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jug: shards 1:
U/S, EC, QAB, 02 (826.009) illus 22:

Edinburgh Cowgate
NT 2586 7349

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: shards 3
Context 151, shards 1: Context 179, shards 1, Context 1306, shards 1:

I have not seen this pottery and the above is taken from a note on probable imports given to the author by Julie Franklin of Headland Archaeology: The site has yet to be phased and the bulk of the assemblage is thought to be 15th century.

Edinburgh: Tron Church
NT 2592 7363

(Holmes 1986, 300-302)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type rosette bowl:
shards 1: ETC 83, context BB, illus Fig 2, no 4, page 301: (large base shard c.f. Hurst et al 1986,111 fig 51)

Loire Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:
ETC 83, illus Fig 2 no 7, page 301:

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze: type jug: shards 1:
TC 74, context BX:

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type 1: shards 4:
TC 74, context AA on bag and AR on shard:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type pégau or pitcher: shards 1:
ETC 74, context AW:

Loire Narrow-Necked Jug: shards 1:
TC 74, context AA on bag and AR on shard:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Single Sgraffito: type rosette bowl:
shards 1: ETC 74, context BB: (basal angle shard c.f. Hurst et al 1986,111 fig 51)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow and Green: type cup: shards 1:
ETC. the rest of the mark illegible:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: see comments: type small bowl: shards
2: ETC 74, context AG: glazed on the interior:

(Recorder by the Author)

Shards from an excavation carried out by AOC Archaeology in 2006.

Martincamp Flask: type I: shards 1:
Context 103: Find No 67:

Loire Narrow-Necked Jug: shards 1:
Context 045: Find No 021

Comments

A good ceramic assembly which is tightly dated, pre 1637 and probably all post 1600, with the exception of the 1 shard of Early Saintonge from a fourteenth century pit. All the shards recorded by the author had the site codes ETC 74 or TC 74 implying that they were from the first Edinburgh Tron Church excavation. I have spoken to Nick who says that as far as he can remember none of the pottery from the Tron was marked TC 74. I have,

nevertheless, kept them in this group as there is no other Edinburgh excavation code for that year which corresponds, and it is likely that the same mistakes, ETC 74, Context AA on bag, with AR on shard, and TC 74, Context AA on bag with AR on shard, came from the same site. My attribution to Beauvais of the 2 shards from the small bowl may not be correct, but the fabric does not seem fine enough to be German. That said there are other shards of German whitewares and stonewares as yet unpublished from this site. The author recorded the pottery from the Tron Church, when laid out by John Lawson, at the MPRG conference in Edinburgh May 2001. There is a note in a paper on Werra Ware saying the Werra published by Holmes is in fact Beauvais (Hurst & Gaimster 2005, 288).

Edinburgh Canongate: Calton Road **NT 2634 7391**

(Haggarty forthcoming a)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type mug: shards 1:
Ft no 232: context TP3:

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jug: shards 1:
Ft no 232: context TP3:

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type Hurst VIII: shards 2:
Ft no 203: context TP1:

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type Hurst 1: shards 1
Ft no 238: context TP4:

Comments

An urban excavation carried out in the medieval burgh of Cannongate. The French pottery comes from a number of backland soil horizons, mainly of 16th century date. The Saintonge chafing dish has arcaded knops applied in a continuous strip type as Fig 9 no's 51 and 52 in (Hurst 1974, 246-7): this type has a preferred date of mid sixteenth century, which is fine for this context.

Edinburgh Canongate: Holyrood Road **NT 2665 7375**

(Haggarty forthcoming b)

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 1:
Trench 38, ft no 049:

Martincamp Flasks: type II: shards 1:
Trench 16, ft no 002:

Comments

An urban excavation carried out in the medieval burgh of Cannongate. The French pottery comes from an area of backlands, which produced a sequence of post-medieval garden soils, which in turn overlay a number of features, mainly of 13th and 14th century date.

Edinburgh Canongate (Parliament Site)
NT 2670 7380

(Hall forthcoming)

Saintonge Polychrome: Palissy Type: type possibly a bowl: shards 1:
 Phase 6, context 643, cat & illus no 65:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type jugs: shards 1:
 Unstratified:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type albarello: shards 2:
 Phase 6, context 540: phase 4, context 811, cat & illus no's 58 & 59:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type probably a costrel: shards 2:
 Phase 5, context 190: phase 3, context 612: cat & illus no's 60 & 62:

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 8:
 Phase 7, context 1783: contexts no 1610 & 1616:

Comments

An urban excavation carried out in the medieval burgh of Canongate. The majority of the French pottery from this site was recovered from a series of post-medieval garden soils.

Edinburgh: University Old Quad
NT 2592 7334

(Recorded by the author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type inscribed dish:
 shards 1: Unstratified: Museum of Scotland fabric reference collection no 59:

Comments

This rim shard, which is decorated with combed lettering, was recovered from a service trench in the southwest corner of the University of Edinburgh, Old Quad. It was given by Linda Barnettson, who worked in the Department of Archaeology in the late 1980s, to the author, who subsequently donated it to the NMS medieval fabric reference collection.

Elcho Nunnery
NO 1414 2176

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Mottled green Glazed: type jugs: shards 6:
 Contexts not known:

Martincamp Type Flasks: type I: shard 1:
 Context not known:

Comments

In the 1980s the author was shown 5 shards of French pottery by Linda Blanchard. Subsequently in a small booklet on the excavations Hall (1988, 66) it was stated that 6 shards had been recovered. It transpires that the other shard, which is from a parrot-beak spout, is the one on display in Perth Museum. The present location of the Martincamp shard is not known.

Elgin: High Street
NJ 211 628

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Mottled Green Glaze: type jug: shards 1:
 Site code EL 76, context 480D, trial trench, previous to main excavation:

Saintonge Mottled Green Glaze: type jugs: shards 3:
 Site code HS 77, fabric 15, contextes 525 & 691:

Comments

None of the Saintonge pottery noted above seems to have been published in the Elgin report although its in (Thoms 1983, 252).

Elgin: Lazarus Lane
NJ 2202 6289

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type inscribed dish:
 shards 1: Context 168, 1008 Bal:



Comments

This shard which has just very recently come to light is from an excavation in Elgin SC 1977, which has not yet been published. The excavations located late medieval pits and industrial features cut into the natural sand. The author and Derek Hall searched

in Elgin museum, for other Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware shards **noted** from the Elgin excavations but failed to find them. Nonetheless I am sure that like this one they exist as Bill Lindsay the excavator is knowledgeable on imported pottery

Elie

N

(Recorded by the author)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: type jugs: shards 1:

HX 904

Eyemouth

NT 9455 6428

(Crowdy 1986, 53)

North French Red Painted: type jug: shards 1:

Context 10, phase 1C, fig 25, no 121, page 53-4:

Comments

This small shard, identified both by the author and Alan Vince as being French, has a thin green glaze covering a red painted design. Phase 1C is a rubbish dump dating to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, while the shard has been dated to the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

Fast Castle

NT 8611 7104

(Haggarty & Jennings 1992, 45-54 & Haggarty & Jennings 2001, 72-77)

Beauvais Stoneware: type cups: shards 2:

No 1, horizon 1, illus 1, fig 5, page 51: No 2, horizon 3a:

Beauvais Stoneware: type goblet / jug: shards 1:

No 3, horizon 5, illus 3, fig 5, page 51:

Beauvais Stoneware: type bowl: shards 1:

No 4, illus 4, fig 5, page 51:

Beauvais Stoneware: type not known: shards 1:

No 5:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow and Green: type jugs: shards 17:

No 6, horizons 3b-4, yellow glazed, shards 1:
 No 7, horizons 3b-4, yellow glazed, shards 1:
 No 8, horizons 3b-4, green glaze, type small type small Medallion jug: shards, 3 & 5, fig 5, illus 8, page 51, decorated with part of the Tudor coat of arms, lion and fleur-de-lis, (c.f. Liberton Tower)
 No 9, horizon 4, shards 1, illus 9, fig 5, page 51:
 No 10, horizons 4 & 5, yellow glaze, shards 2:
 No 11, horizons 4 & 5, yellow glaze, shards 3, fig 5, illus 11, page 51:
 No 12, horizon 5, shards 1:

Beauvais or Martincamp: type not known shards 1:

No 13, horizon 3a:

Martincamp Type Flasks: types I & II: shards 13:

Type 1, shards 2, no 14, horizon 1, fig 5, illus 14, page 51: Type II, shards 4, no 15, horizons 1-2-3 & 3b, fig 5, illus 15, page 51: Type II, shards 2, no 16, horizons 1 & 3a: Type II, shards 1, no 17, horizon 3a: Type II, shards 2, no 18, horizons 3a & 3b, fig 5, illus 18, page 51: Type II: shards 2, no 20, horizon 4:

Martincamp: type jug, shards 2,

No 19, horizons 3b & 4.

Comments

This is a very important and tightly dated group of imported ceramic material, now held in the Museum of Scotland. It was recovered mainly from a very large quarry pit, which also contained a very good coin sequence. The main phase of the pit has been dated to the last quarter of the fifteenth, and first quarter of the sixteenth century, but the authors of the imported ceramic report concluded that the pit probably covered only 25 years. An edited version of the Haggarty and Jennings 1992 report was published in the main excavation report under (Haggarty & Jennings 2001, 72-77), and is significant in that it also contains the main coin report. The Martincamp was listed in (Thoms 1983, 252), and Saintonge green-glazed was referred to. This is not included in my Scottish catalogue, as no Saintonge pottery was handed over to the authors to be published with the other imports.

Fetternear Palace,
NJ 7234 1701

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jug: shards 1:

Ft no 95, context C0001, sf A0009:

Comments

A high status site in a rural location and which is currently under excavation. I wish to thank to Penny Dransart and the late Nicholas Bogden, for allowing me to examine the medieval pottery assemblage from Fetternear prior to its publication.

Finlaggan **NR 3878 6802**

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 6:
Context 11001, sf 11001: context 25008, sf 25024: context 25002, sf 25203:
context 25008, sf 25301: context 25002, sf 25362: context 25002, sf 25458, illus 70: context 19007, sf 19171, illus 73:

Saintonge Bright Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 3:
Context 25005, sf 25407: context 25002, SF 25448: context 08035, sf 08386:

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type small jug/mug: shards 1:
Context 12003, 12005, illus 72:

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 5:
Context 01002, 01053: context 09011, sf 09033, illus 78: context 09011, sf 09048, illus 71: context 25004, sf 25281, illus 77: context 25008, sf 25479:

North French Late Whiteware: type probably a small jar: shards 1:
Context 04024, sf 04062, illus 74:

Beauvais Stoneware: type drinking bowl: shards 1:
Context 19007, sf 19334, illus 68:

Comments

This pottery comes from an important excavation of a medieval midden on the edge of the high status island site of Eilean na Comhairle. I am grateful to Val Dean for allowing me to examine and comment on the Finlaggan pottery prior to publication.

Glasgow: Shuttle Street **NS 597 652**

(Recorded by the author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type dishes: shards 13:
Context 019, shards 2: context 214, shards 2: context 215, shards 1: context 218, shards 2: context 224, shards 5: context 263, shards 1:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type jugs: shards 2:
Context 188, shards 1: context 210, shards 1:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type dishes & jugs: shards 16:
Context 014, shards 2: context 023, shards 1: context 088, shards 1: context 089,
shards 1: context 092, shards 1: context 116, shards 2: context 115, shards 1:
context 117, shards 1: context 119, shards 1: context 222, shards 4: context 224,
shards 1:

Beauvais Stoneware: type drinking bowl: shards 20: vessels 7)
Context 115, shards 1: context 214, shards 1: context 222, shards 3: context 224,
shards 10: context 283, shards 1: context 297, shards 1: context 298, shards 3:

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: type jugs: shards 1:
Context 011:

Comments

This pottery comes from a recent excavation carried out in the west range of an Observant Franciscan friary established in 1470. The friary buildings appear to have survived the Reformation and are thought to have been still standing in the late 1580s (Farmer, 1987). The Glasgow Incorporation of Gardeners bought the land in 1705 when a market garden was established on the site. In more recent times, tenement buildings occupied the area until their demolition in the 1960s. It is extremely interesting that the two largest groups of sixteenth century high status ceramic imports recovered to date in Scotland both come from friaries. The other was Jedburgh.

Glenluce Abbey NX 1850 5867

(Cruden 1951, 185-8 illus 5, 6a & 6b plate VI & V11)

Saintonge Mottled Green Glaze: type jug: restored vessel:
Page 179 & 185, illus Fig. 5 page188, photo plate V1:

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type 1: restored vessel:
Pages180-1 & 185, illus Figs 6a & detail fig 6b, page188, illus plate V11:

(Cruden 1952, 154 illus 31a)

Martincamp Type Flask: type 1: shards 1:
Cat no 31a, page168, illus 31a, page 154:

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type 1: shards 1:

NMS Acc no, HS 544 GR:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: Green Glazed: type jugs: shards 7:

NMS Acc no, HX 544:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Single Sgraffito type jug: shards 2:

NMS Acc no, HS 544, GR:

Beauvais lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type-combed dish:
shards 2:

NMS Acc no, HX 544:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type small jugs: shards 4:
vessels 2:

NMS Acc no, HX 544: fragment of moulded decoration on two shards:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type not known: shards 1:

NMS Acc no, HS 528, F6: Now a spindle whorl:

Beauvais Stoneware: type drinking bowls: shards 3: vessels 2:

NMS Acc no, HX 531 97, shards 1: NMS Acc no, HX 531, 98, shards 1, JH 179,
1923 – 375:

Beauvais Stoneware: type jug: shard 1:

Accession no: HX 531, 77:

Beauvais Stoneware: type costrels: shards 9: vessels min of 2:

NMS Acc no, HX 531: Costrels with both vertical and horizontal handles are
represented: **(See illustration in Word File 27)**

Martincamp Type Flasks: types 1, 2 & 3: shards 7:

NMS Acc no, HX 531:

One of these shards may be the one published by Cruden:

Comments

Although the Cistercian Abbey of Glenluce was founded c1192 and secularised in 1602, the good group of pottery recovered from the old Ministry of Public Buildings and Works clearance carried out in the 1930's is, in the main, post-medieval. There is, however, no stratification as such. In the text of a paper on the pottery, Cruden discusses the polychrome shard from Kirkcudbright Castle (1951, 179-80). He also cites and illustrates late medieval French imports from Coldingham Priory, and fragments of another 3 vessels from Glenluce - a presumed conical bowl or lid in a light grey stoneware, (Beauvais) and two costrels with loop handles (*ibid* 181). The Martincamp and Saintonge Green-Glazed were also listed in (Thoms 1983, 252), while the restored Saintonge chafing dish was published by Hurst in (1974, 239 & 240

fig 6 illus 4). All the ceramic material from Glenluce needs republishing, however I found it almost impossible to make out some of the faded yellow numbers.

Haddington

NT 5140 7390

(John Hurst's card index)

Saintonge Mottled Green Glazed: type jugs: shards 1:

Context not known:

Comments

I have not been able to find this or discover its find spot and therefore I have given a grid reference in the centre of the town.

Haddington: Whittinghame Drive

NT 5208 7201

(Recorded by the Author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green and Yellow: type not known:

shards 1: Trench 6, s no 7, unstratified:

Late French Grey Earthenware with Large Lumps of Haematite: type

drinking bowl: shards 1: see main text: **(See illustration in word File 36)**

Trench 6, s no 7, unstratified:

Comments

These shards come from an evaluation carried out on ground next to St Martin's Chapel, which has been dated to the twelfth century. As well as local medieval pottery, a number of shards of later date were recovered, but these have no associated archaeological significance. The grey earthenware shard has the typical base found on stoneware drinking bowls. It does not seem to be underfired Siegburg or Beauvais stoneware, as it has a sandy paste and a number of very large, dark red/brown inclusions in the matrix. Taken from a report by the author on the medieval pottery from Whittinghame Drive, Haddington executed for CFA Archaeology Ltd, Data Structure Report No. 697.

Hill Of Foulzie

NJ 719 592

(Recorded by the Author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green and Yellow: type mug: shards 1:

Area 2, trench 2:

Comments

A small excavation carried out by Bill Lindsay

Hirsel

NT 3830 6406

(Recorded by the author)

North French Whiteware: type jug: shards 1:

Context 202: sub group 6.3 J 11:

Comments

This early church site lies upstream from Berwick upon Tweed. The church, which may have been out of use by the late 14th century, was partly overlain by a domestic structure which survived until the 16th century. The site produced only 6 shards of imports pottery, all from topsoil. Val's description of this fine white shard, with a thick smooth yellow glaze suggests that it may have been Beauvais Yellow Lead Glazed Earthenware, but her mention of fine sub-angular haematite in the paste indicates that it may be from the Saintonge region. The author has examined this shard at x 32 magnification and since there is no mica in the paste believes that it probably is from North France.

Inchaffray Abbey

NN 9536 2251

(Haggarty 1996, 497)

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 1:

Context not given:

Comments

Excavation of a series of robbed out earthworks, which were the site of a medieval abbey founded some time prior to 1198.

Inchcolm Abbey

NT 1897 8265

(Cruden 1952, 154 illus 31b)

Martincamp Type Flask: type 1: shards 1:

Cat no 31b, P. 168, illus 31b, P. 154:

(Recorded by the author)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jug: shards 1:
Unstratified:

Comments

In the year 1233 the Priory on Inchcolm was raised to the rank of an Abbey and later destroyed by the English in 1548. In the ensuing years, apparently derelict, it was used as a quarantine station during the plague. At the end of the sixteenth century the monastic part of the site seems to have been re-used. The shard of Martincamp was listed in Thoms (1983, 252). The shard of Loire pottery probably came from the old Ministry of Public Buildings and Works clearances and was recorded in the National Museums of Scotland.

Inchmarnock
NS 0237 5965

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge: Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 5: vessel 1:
Context 436, shards 3, phase 4: context 4573, grave 101 fill, shards 2, phase 4:

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 14: vessel 1:
Context 4003, shards 1, phase 4: context 4312, shards 2, phase 3: context 4281, shards 10, phase 3: context 4276, shards 1, phase 3: Illus 5 in forthcoming publication

Comments

Inchmarnock is a small Island in Firth of Clyde, immediately to W of Bute. The site is of late first millennium industrial and religious activity, a medieval chapel with medieval & post-med graveyard. 15 of the 16 shards came from a small assemblage of only 104 shards recovered from season 2003, site 4, while the last one was from the original site assessment. Ongoing excavations at this site have recovered a number of carved stones thought to date from the 8th to the 9th centuries and there are shards of pottery which probably date from the 12th to the 19th centuries, signifying a long continuous occupation. The author is grateful to Derek Hall for arranging a viewing of this pottery and to Julie Franklin for comments. Phase 3 is the medieval chapel, paths and cemetery c1200 to the reformation, with most of the shards coming from the west of the Chapel on a possible ground surface and which were found scattered in the same small area. Phase 4 is post-reformation but the Saintonge pottery recovered almost certainly derives from medieval midden material found mixed with graveyard soil in that area of the burials.

Invergowrie
NO 3507 3015

(Laing 1974b, 246)

Martincamp Type Flask: type not given: shards not given:
Context not known: I cannot find this pottery.

Comments

The Martincamp was probably recovered from field walking in the area and so I have given the NGR for the old church. Two shards from a Beauvais: type costrel, have been recorded as coming from field walking on Mile Farm: These two conjoining shards are in the Museum of Scotland's fabric reference collection. I am not at all convinced by the French attribution and therefore have not included them on my distribution map.

Inverkeithing

NT 130 823

(MacAskill 1983a, 540)

North French Green Glazed: type not known: shards 3:
Groups 11 and 11a:

Beauvais: Stoneware: type decorated bottle or costrel: shards 1:
Unstratified:

(John Hurst's card index)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze: type jugs: shards not given:
Context not known

Comments

The North French shards were published as French or Stanford. I have subsequently examined them and categorised them as North French. The Stoneware shard in the report had no provenance, but on balance, I would suggest Beauvais. I have not seen the Saintonge shards mentioned by John and wonder if they are the shards from the excavation?

Inverlochy Castle

NN 1203 7544

(Haggarty 1998, 637)

Saintonge Bright Green-Glaze: type jug: shards 36: vessel 1:
Trench 1, construction levels ft 18, shards 10: construction debris, shards 2.
Unstratified, shards 2, page 637: trench A, ft19, shards 22:

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze: type jugs: shards 1:

Trench A, ft no 19:

Saintonge Early Polychrome: type jugs: shards 2:
Trench A, ft no 19:

Saintonge Sgraffito: type jugs: shards 2: vessel 1:
Trench A, ft 19: **(See illustration in Word File 6)**

Comments

Since the publication of the Inverlochy Castle pottery report, a polythene finds bag marked (IL 83 Trench A ft 19) from the first year of the excavation, has come to light. It contained twenty two small, mainly conjoining shards, from the rim, neck, and handle of a Saintonge Bright Green-Glazed jug, one shard of Saintonge mottled green-glazed, two shards of early Saintonge polychrome and two conjoining shards of Saintonge early Sgraffito. Most of those twenty-two, small, Bright Green-Glazed shards join with the ten shards from the parrot beak spout, previously published, from ft 18 (Haggarty 1998, 637). This now larger conjoined jug fragment is decorated with two small, applied facemasks just below the rim. These masks are also commonly found on Saintonge Polychrome jugs. Both ft's 18 and 19 are associated with the primary construction phases of the castle, work that has been ascribed on architectural grounds to the third quarter of the thirteenth century, and attributed to the important Scottish family of Comyns (Lewis & Smith 1998, 621). There is also documentary evidence of a naval engagement near the Castle in 1297 (Stevenson 1890, 190). Interestingly, Inverlochy stylistically has much in common with a number of the Welsh castles including Kidwelly, the first period of which is dated to 1175 - 1320 and from where Saintonge polychrome has also been recovered (Dunning 1933, 112). It is worth noting that there was no indigenous medieval pottery recovered from these construction phases.

Inverness **NH 6670 4550**

(John Hurst's card index)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 1:

Comments

I can bring to light nothing on the recovery of this shard and have given it a NGR reference to the town centre.

Iona Abbey **NM 2867 2451**

(Redknap 1979, 240)

French Unknown: Puzzle Jug? shards 1:
Layer 13, p 241, illus no 29:

(John Hurst database)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 1:
Context not given in the report:

Comments

John Hurst examined and commented on this shard of pottery in 1979 and to quote in part. "A very interesting shard of medieval Saintonge thirteenth or fourteenth century pottery with coarse white fabric, matt green glazes both inside and out. The hole through the side cannot be a vent into a closed space because the inside of the applied pad is glazed and must have been open. This infers that the shard could have been part of a complex puzzle jug of the same general type as the Exeter example rather than the neck of an aquamanile, which would leak, or, (less likely) the neck of a narrow jug or costrel". The Scottish pottery associated with this shard would seem to the author to be no earlier than the 15th century, which is later than the date suggested by John while the sandy fabric is a bit darker in colour than given. (**See illustrations in Word File 15**).

Irvine: Perceton
NS 3530 4070

(Recorded by the author) and published courtesy of Headland Archaeology Ltd.

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type not known: shards 1:
Context 025: Traces of moulded decoration.

Comments

This pottery was recovered from an excavation carried out on a multi- period site, which was a stockaded estate centre in the 12th century and a moated manor in the 14th.

Isle of May
NT 365850 699020

(Will & Haggarty 2008)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 5:
Group 2, cist 940: trench V, context 1127:

North French: Green Glaze: type jugs: shards 3:

Context 147, 405 & 1118:

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 5:
Post-Medieval contexts: trench X, context 1013:

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 4:
Post-Medieval, contexts, 801, 259 & 257:

Martincamp Type Flasks: type 1: shards 2:
Context's 197 & 280:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type pégau: shards 1:
Context not given, Illustrated, fig 11/7, no 43:

Comments

An important excavation, carried out on the site of a medieval monastery on an island in the Firth of Forth.

Jedburgh Abbey **NT 6503 2044**

(Haggarty & Will 1995, 100)

Martincamp Type Flasks: type III: shards 2:
Period and Context not given:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type albarello: shards 23:
vessels 1:
Period and Context not given, Area III, trench F, ft 501:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type platter: shards 3; vessel 1:
Context 360, almost all the yellow glaze has been denuded:

Comments

This pottery was recovered from a large scale and well-stratified excavation on the site of a major Scottish border Abbey. The Beauvais earthenware was catalogued wrongly in the publication.

Jedburgh Friary **NT 6505 2078**

(Crowdy 2000, 32-40)

Beauvais Stoneware: type VIII drinking bowls: shards 31:
Ft no 133, phase 1, illus no 22 page 34, shards 6: pit 130, phase 1, shards 1: ft no 242, phase II-III, shards 1: ft no 77, phase II-III, shards 3: ft no 309, phase II-III,

shards 1: ft no 321, phase II-III, shards 2: ft no 21, phase IV, shards 4: ft no 22, phase IV, shards 2: ft no 34, phase IV, shards 1: ft no 146, phase IV, shards 1: ft no 166, phase IV, shards 1: ft no 197, phase IV, shards 1: ft no 213, phase IV, illus no 23, shards 1: ft no 227, phase IV, shards 2: ft no 234, phase IV, shards 3: ft no 402, phase IV, shards 1:

Martincamp Type Flasks: type I: shards 4:

Ft no 23, phase II-III, shards 2: ft no 193, phase II-III, shards 1: ft no 10, phase IV, shards 1: ft no 213, phase IV, shards 1:

Martincamp Type Flasks type III: shards 7:

Ft no 216, phase II-III, shards 1: ft no 18, phase IV, shards 1: 213, phase IV, shards 1: ft no 36, phase IV, shards 2: ft no 4, phase IV, shards 1: u/s, shards 1:

Comments

This pottery is from a Friary site, which was probably in existence from the early years of the sixteenth century. A charter records the restitution of the property to the Kerr family in 1564, and there seems to be very little later ceramic contamination. The author implies in the report that the attribution for the stoneware having coming from Beauvais rather than Siegburg, rests on the thinness of the shards. This is not an approach to the material that I would advocate, and I suggest until the fabric has been analysed the results should be regarded with caution. The description in the text of these stoneware drinking vessels is given as type III (Crowdy 2000, 33). I am not sure what publication this refers to as neither Beckmann Siegburg stoneware typology (1974, 183-200) nor Morisson seminal paper on Beauvais stonewares (1970-1, 43-70), are alluded to in the publication. There is also an anomaly in the published percentages of this material, as on page 33 of the excavation report the number of Beauvais Stoneware shards is given as 23, but later goes on to lists 31. It further states that there are 2 shards from a Martincamp flask, type I, and 4 shards of type III, but later lists these as 5 and 7 shards.

A gazetteer of Scottish sites K to N: from which French imported pottery has been recovered, with details of contexts, types, and where appropriate, comments

Kebister

HU 4572 4552

(Crowley & Mills 1999, 203)

Beauvais Stoneware: type costrel or possibly from a mug or a small bottle:
shards 1: H 13, Block 1, Area 2:

Comments

Excavations of a Shetland township from which most of the post medieval pottery assemblage had been imported from Germany and North Holland. I have not seen this shard but the description on page 203 of a body shard with an external darker surface colour and sheen, due to an iron wash or ash glaze, suggests that it may not be a Beauvais product.

Kelso: Springwood Park

NT 7207 3340

(Bown 1998, 735 & 737)

Rouen-Type Ware: type jugs: shards 2:
Fabric no 9, periods II & III, illus 31 no 62 area 1:

North French Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 4:
Fabric no 8, shards 1, period I, & shards 3, period IV:
Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 2: vessels 2:
Fabric no 9, periods 2 & 3, illus 42, no 62:

Comments

Medieval Settlement: the remains of a row of three buildings constructed in stone, and dated to the 13th and 14th centuries by a long cross silver penny of Edward 1 (1282-9 issue), and the pottery recovered.

Kelso Abbey

NT 7293 3384

(Cox, Haggarty & Hurst 1984, 381-98)

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type 1: shards 1:
KA 75 II, ft no 5, Museum of Scotland no MEE 64:

Comments

The Tironensian monks moved to Kelso in 1126, where the abbey prospered, until sacked by the English in 1523, 1542 and 1545. Further ravaging by the reformers in 1560 ultimately ruined it. An important excavation by Chris Tabraham, for Historic Scotland, was carried out on the site of the Abbey's infirmary range, and produced Scotland's most important group of twelfth century pottery to date. A decorated stoneware rim shard, thought at the time to be possibly from a large Beauvais bowl of 16th century date, was published in the pottery report. Subsequent analysis carried out for John Hurst by David Gaimster at the British Museum shows this not to be the case and the shard which seems to have been in a conflagration is from an 18th century, moulded, white, salt glazed Staffordshire plate (John Hurst pers comm).

Kelso: Policies of Floors Castle

NT 719 343

(Hall & Crowdie forthcoming)

French Whiteware: type jug: shards 1:

Trench not known, Context not known: described as having pinched scale decoration, light green glaze with blue line and dots of brown: Borders Burgh Archaeological Project Fabric code G 19:

Comments

This trial excavation which is listed in Canmore NMRS Number: NT73 SW51 was designed to locate the site of the medieval burgh of Wester Kelso.

Kilbarchan

NS 4011 6263

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Polychrome Bird Whistle: almost complete:

Context 010, unstratified: (see main text & illustration in Word File 19)

Comment

This small bird whistle was recovered from an excavation at the south boundary wall of Kilbarchan parish church, by Addayman Associates.

Kinghorn

NT 2650 8650

(Recorded by the author)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: complete:

Museum of Scotland, Loan no, L 1959-15: (See illustration in Word File 32)

Comments

Recovered during work at the golf course:

Kirkcudbright Castle

NX 6771 5088

(Dunning *et al* 1958, 123-5)

Saintonge Early Polychrome: type jug: shards 2:

Cat no 1, page 125, illus fig 3, no 1, page 124, shards 1:

Colours, dark brown, green & orange:

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze: type jug: shards a minimum of 12

Cat no 2, page 125, illus fig 3, no 2, page 124, shards 2: Cat no 3, page 125, illus fig 3, no 3, page 124, shards 2: Cat no 4, page 125, illus fig 3, no 4, page 124, shards 2. Cat no 5, page 125, illus fig 3, no 5, page 124, shards 1: Cat no 6, page 125, illus fig 3, no 6, page 124, shards 1: Cat no 7, page 125, shards 2: Cat no 8, page 125, shards 2:

Comments

This pottery is from what appears to be a wall following exercise, carried out between 1911-13 on a Castle which is said to have had short occupation, c1288-1308. Looking at the range of local pottery from the excavation I am not altogether convinced by these close dates and suggest for the time being we should be rather wary of them. That said the dates are fine for the Saintonge material. As the published ceramic catalogue gives no shard count, I have used the text and drawings to try to list the number for each vessel. The Saintonge early polychrome is mentioned in (Curle, A O 1914, 391; Dunning, G C 1933, 133 & Thoms 1983, 252). Derek Hall, on visiting Kirkcudbright Museum in June 2001, was unable to find all the Saintonge pottery illustrated in the report.

Kirkwall: Bishops's Palace

HY 499 108

(John Hurst's data-base)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:

Context not known:

Comments

It is not known where this shard originated, as John Hurst told me it was shown to him by Neil McGavin, but Neil is not known to have done any work at the Palace.

Kirkwall: Gunn's Close
HY 447 106

(MacAskill 1983b, 412)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:
 Context 306, fabric group V E, illus fig 9, no 36:

Martincamp Type Flask: type 2: shards 1:
 Context 809, fabric group V11:

Comments

A small excavation carried out on the site of land reclamation. The site dates from the 15th century.

Kirkwall: Mounthoolie Lane
HY 449 112

(MacAskill 1983b, 412)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type dish: shards 1:
 Context 106, fabric group V B, illus fig 9, no 35:

Comments

A small excavation carried out on the site of land reclamation. The site dates from the 15th century.

Leith: Burgess Street
NT 2706 7639

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze: shards 4:
 Context 7604, shards: context 5952, shards 1: context 6391, shards 1: context 5550, shards 1:

Saintonge Horn: shards 3:
 Context 6715, shards 2: context 6399, shards 1:

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type 1: shards 1:
 Context 5553: context 6153, shards 1:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: Type Pégau: shards1:
 Context no 7048,

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type jug: shards 3:

Context 2048, shards 1: context 2500, shards 1: context 6663, shards 1:

Saintonge Costrel: Yellow Glazed: shards 5:

Context 6152, shards 2: context 6153, shards 1: context? shards 1: context ?, shards 1: **(See illustration in Word File 17)**

North French Whiteware: type jug: shards 1:

Context 5809:

Rouen-Type Wares: type jug: shards 4:

Context 6139, shards 2: context 6023, shards 1: context 6028, shards 1:

Seine Valley Whiteware: type jugs: shards 7:

Context 6653, shards 5: context 6424, shards 2:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type jugs: shards 7:

Contexts 5500, shards 1: context 5520, shards 1: context 5630, shards 3: context 5561, shards 1: context 2567, shards 1:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type cup: shards 1:

Context 5663:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type possibly a bowl: shards 1: Context 5022, green glazed on interior:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: Yellow & Green;

type dish: Unstratified: B/III:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: type combed dish: shards 1:

Context 5663, shards 1:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type dish: shards 1:

Context 5064:

Beauvais Stoneware: type flask (?): shards 1:

Context 6034:

North French Whiteware: type jugs: shards 2:

Context 5602:

Normandy Gritty: type jars: shards 2:

Context 6167, shards 1: context 6810, shards 1:

Normandy White: type jars: shards 30:

Context 6936, shards 1: context 6810, shards 2: context 6818, shards 2: context 6715, shards 1: context 6390, shards 1: context 6282, shards 1: context 6151,

shards 2: context 6023, shards 1: context 6020, shards 3: context 5832, shards 1: context 5817, shards 1: context 5697, shards 1: context 5683, shards 1: context 5543, shards 1: 5561, shards 1: context 2005, shards 9: context 1662, shards 1:

French Unknown: type not known:
Context 6907, shards 1:

Normandy Stoneware: type not known: shards 1: context 6166:

Comments:

An important and very well stratified site from at least the twelfth century located on the south shore of the Water of Leith in an area occupied by merchants' houses and warehouses. When published this should add significantly to our knowledge of Scottish ceramics and late imported Saintonge wares. The pottery was recorded either when it was laid out at the MPRG pottery conference Edinburgh or in Glasgow University.

Leith: Giles Street
NT2695 7622

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 5

Area A, context 659, sf 260, shards 1: Area D, context 1144, sf 461, shards 1: context 1183, sf 522, shards 1: context 1232, sf 497, shards 1: context 1408, sf 620, shards 1:

Late Saintonge Whiteware: type jug or pégaux: shards 1:
Context 04/176:

Comments

No phasing yet available but July Franklin of Headland Archaeology suggests that context 97 is an early 17th century midden containing (Weser Slipware TGE and a few early clay pipes). Bulk of the site assemblage is 18th and 19th century with some 15th and 16th, but very little earlier.

Leith: Quayside Mills
NT 2683 7647

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type 1: shards 1:
Trench D, context 300, no 044.

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:
Trench D, Context 311, no 102:

Breton Course Ware: type bowl: shards 1:

Trench B, Context 112, no 033:

Comments

An urban excavation carried out adjacent to the Bishop's tower house and old bridge across the river. The Breton highly micaceous rim shard has since been confirmed by Duncan Brown. Two of the above were recorded at the MPRG conference in Edinburgh, the third in the City of Edinburgh archaeology store.

Leith: Ronaldson's Wharf 91

NT 2693 7650

(Recorded by the author)

Rouen-Type Ware: type jugs: shards 1:

Area A, unstratified:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type not known: shards 1:

Area A, context 050:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type small jug medallion type: shards 1:

Context not recorded:

Normandy White: types jars & jugs: shards 19:

Context 460, shards 1: context 421, shards 15: trench D, context 517, shards 3:

Comments

This pottery is from an urban site evaluation carried out by Mark Collard in 1991, which will be published as part of the main excavation report. This pottery is housed in the City of Edinburgh archaeology store.

Leith: Ronaldson's Wharf

NT 2693 7650

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 39:

Context 1004, shards 1: context 1033, shards 1: context 1650, shards 2: context 3017, shards 1: context 1340, shards 2: context 1611, shards 5: context 1626, shards 14: context 1689/1766, shards 5: context 6756, shards 1: context 1940, shards 1: context 1767, shards 1: context 1633, shards 1: context 6445, shards 1: context 4132, 3 shards: the shards from contexts 1611 and 1626 are decorated with horizontal combing while the shard from 6445 has applied strips similar to the example in Barton (1964b, 192 fig 12).

Saintonge Late Whiteware Green Glazed: type unrecorded globular jug: shards 110: vessel 1: Context 1563, pit: **(See illustration in Word File 10)**

Saintonge Mortar: shards 1:
Context 1756: [second half of the thirteenth century]

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type I: shards 10:
Context 1529:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type flask: shards 1:
Context 1152:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: types jugs pitcher etc: shards 29
Context 1563, shards 1: context 3133, shards 4: context 4090, shards 1: context 1529, shards 2: Context 2684, shards 1: Context 2479, shards 2: context 6148, shards 1: context 1933, shards 2: context 1451, shards 1: context 1677, shards 1: context 1130, shards 2: context 1152, shards 1: context 3086, shards 1: context 2852, shards 1: context 3387, shards 1: context 1000, shards 5: context 1130:
There is as yet no dating for this pottery:

Saintonge Late Whiteware Cover: Green Glazed: shards 1:
Area F, Context 1665, SF no 1786: green glazed.

Saintonge Late Polychrome: Decorated Bands: type not known: shards 3:
Context 1614: [decorated in green, brown, & manganese, the shards conjoin with the start of a handle]: **(See illustration in Word File 11)**

Rouen-Type Ware: type jugs: shards 53:
Context 1973, shards 1: context 2005, shards 12: context 1848, shards 1: context 6158, shards 2: Context 2227, shards 1: Context 1472, shards 2: Context 1515, shards 4: context 2589, shards 2: context 3062, shards 1: context 1689 / 1766, shards 2: context 1752, shards 5: context 1529, shards 18: context 2667, shards 1: context 2527, shards 1:

Seine Valley Whiteware: type jugs: no of shards 1:
Context 6445, shards 1:

North French Red Painted Ware: type jugs: shards 1:
Context 2005:

North French: type cooking pot: shards 2:
Context 1940:

North French Chafing Dish: shards 1:
Context 1033:

North French Monochrome Mottled Green Glaze: type jugs: shards 9:
Context 2685, shards 8: context 2337, shards 1:

North French green glazed Whiteware: type highly decorated jug: shards 9:
Context 1536, shards 1: context 1973, shards 1: context 1722, shards 1: context 1650, shards 2: context 1529, shards 1: context 6533, shards 1: context 1848, shards 2:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Single Sgraffito: type inscribed bowl: shards 1: Context 1332: This internally green glazed, curved, shard is from just above the basal angle, and has some single lines of sgraffito which may be akin to the decoration on the rosette bowl illustrated in Hurst (1986, 113 Pl 162)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type inscribed dish: shards 1: Context 1323:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type bowl: shards 1: Context 3062: This shard is from a bowl, with a club rim: the interior has what may be glaze runs, while there appears to be a band of inscribed letters on the exterior, just under the rim: It is possibly an unrecorded shape

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type flask/costrel: shards 1: Context 1152: this is a problem shard as it is glazed on both surfaces and has a cordon below the neck:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type mug: shards 1: Context 1139:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green and Yellow: type dishes: shards 7: Context 1001, shards 1: context 1051, shards: context 3017, shards 1: context 1340, shards 2: context 1340, shards 1: context 2337, shards 1:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type small jug: shards 2: Context 1021: context 3017:

Martincamp Type Flasks: type II: shards 9: Context 1614, shards 1: context 1130, shards 1: context 3147, shards 3: context 1626, shards 1: context 3133, shards 3:

Normandy White: type jugs: shards 58: Context 3623, finds no 4429, shards 43: context 3785, finds no 4497, shards 3: context 3731, finds no 4572, shards 11: context 3289, finds no 3941, shards 1:

Normandy Stoneware: type not known: shards 2: Context 3133, shards 1: context 1529, shards 1:

Comments

This pottery is from a very important excavation carried out in an industrialised area on the north shore of the Water of Leith and which has not as yet been phased. After a cursory glance at this pottery assemblage, I concluded that it seems to be a well stratified and, for Scotland, an unusually long and important sequence, dating from at least the second quarter of the twelfth century through to the nineteenth century. There are approximately 33,000 shards in the City of Edinburgh archaeology store and I went through and selected some ceramic material, for the MPRG conference in Edinburgh, May-2001. During March-2002 I went through the rest of the assemblage and have discussed elements of it with John Hurst, Duncan Brown and Alan Vince.

Leith: Star of the Sea
NT 2208 7603

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type arcaded with a closed base: shards 1:
 Context 214:

Comments

A recent excavation

Leith: Timberbush
NT 2720 7660

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Barrel Costrel: Polychrome Decorated: vessel 1:
 Unstratified: **(See illustration in Word File 13)**

Comments

A few years ago a slightly damaged, but complete, Saintonge Barrel Costrel turned up in an Edinburgh second hand shop. When trying to trace its provenance, I was told that workmen had found it while demolishing a building in the Timberbush area of Leith. It is now housed in a private collection. I have given an NGR for the centre of the Timberbush area.

Leith: Tower Street
NT 2725 7658

(Recorded by the author)

Late French Whiteware with Large Lumps of Red Haematite: type flask:
 shards 1: context 540: very sparse mica and large red inclusions:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: spouted pitchers: shards 24: vessels min of 4:
Context 536 & 535: (There are two other shards which also may be Saintonge)

Central France Chafing Dish: type with centre holes: shards 1:
Context 535: (see Pittenweem example)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 3:
Context 535, shards 2: context 536, shards 1:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type dish: shards 1:
Context 535,

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Single Sgraffito: type dish: shards 1:
Context 518:

Comments

Excavations carried out over the northeast corner of the mid-16th and mid-17th century town fortifications of Leith, referred to as Ramsey's Fort. This area, known as the Timber Bush, was formerly the main cargo port for Leith until the expansion of the port to the north in the 19th century. Context 535 from where most of the pottery was found is thought to be mid seventeenth century dumps.

Leith: Water Street
NT 2710 7636

(Recorded by the author and Duncan Brown)

Normandy White: type cooking pot: shards 1:
Context 503, s no 004:

Normandy Smooth: type not known: shards 1:
Context 206, s no 053:

Normandy Stoneware: tall jar or jug: shards 4:
Context 100:

Comments

This pottery is from a series of evaluation trenches, which produced material dating from the 12th to the 20th centuries. This pottery is housed in the City of Edinburgh archaeology store.

Leith: Water Street
NT 2710 7635

(Recorded by the author)

Loire White Earthenware: Orleans-type jug: number of shards not known:
Vessel 1: Context 445: See comments.

Saintonge Mottled Green Glazed: type jug: shards 1:
Context 445:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type not known: shards 1:
Context 106: modern overburden:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type large unglazed pégau: shards 7:
Context 100: Modern overburden:

Saintonge Late Polychrome: type not known: shards 1:
Context 207: [slight traces of both green and dark brown decoration]

North French Whiteware: type not known: shards 1:
Context 174: thin basal angle shard green glazed on both surfaces:

North French Mottled Green Glazed: type jugs: shards 1:
Context 244: 14 or 15th century context, residual:

Comments

This pottery was recorded when it was laid out at the MPRG pottery conference in Edinburgh. Subsequently published by Franklin in (2003, 400-5) without the Orleans-type and Saintonge pottery that I had noted from context 445, and classifying the late Saintonge polychrome shard as Beauvais

Leith

NT 2693 7650

(Paterson 1862, 413-16)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jug: complete vessel:
Museum of Scotland acc no ME 249: **(See illustration in Word File 32)**

Comments

This Loire jug was recovered in a layer of wind blown sand, while excavating the foundations of an old house, which incorporated stone from the choir of the old church of South Leith. The house was probably constructed some time in the second half of the sixteenth century after the Earl of Hertford demolished the church in May 1544. The Jug was found only a 'few yards from the western boundary of the oldest portion of the ancient town' and was illustrated with a woodcut in (Paterson 1862, 414). It has an incised 'W' on the shoulder, just below the neck, and was referred to by (Cruden 1956, 69) and listed by (Thoms 1983, 252). I think it worthwhile quoting direct from

Paterson (1862, 415) 'when found it was empty, with the exception of a little agglutinated sand which closed its mouth. Adhering to the interior of its neck and body was a dark purplish brown substance, which was readily shaking out in small masses. I collected a quantity of this and requested my friend Dr Murray Thomson to subject it to analysis. His report, which is too long and elaborate to quote here, states that the substance sent to him for analysis exhibited all the reactions of bitartrate of potash, the characterising ingredient in lees of wine, and that from the dark purple colour which this exhibited, he had hoped to have extracted the colouring matter also. In this, however, he failed'. I have given the NGR as near as I can, using the published location.

Leith:

NT 2704 7607

(John Lawson pers com)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Single Sgraffito: shards 1

Comments

Recovered during excavations of the graveyard in line of the new Edinburgh tram system

Lerwick

HU 47 41

(John Hurst's card index)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Sgraffito: type not given: shards 1:
Context not known:

Comments

I can discover nothing about the recovery of this pottery.

Leuchars: Milton farm

NO 4460 2052

(Thoms 1983, 252)

North French Whiteware type jug: shards 1:

This shard is at present in the Museum of Scotland's fabric reference collection. Although published on Liz Thom's list, I am not convinced that it is North French and therefore I will leave it off my distribution map.

Comments

This pottery was recovered from field walking:

Leuchars Castle **NO 4440 2195**

(Thoms 1983, 252)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: shards 1:
Context not known:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type dishes: shards 2:
vessels 2: Context not known: presently in the Museum of Scotland's fabric
reference collection

Martincamp Type Flasks: type not given: shards not given:
Context not known:

Comments

I cannot find out anything about the recovery of this material, but it may have come from Daniel Henderson.

Liberton Tower **NT 2677 3632**

(Recorded by the author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green and Yellow: type small
medallion jug: shards 1:
Context 085, residual, bag 38:

Comments

The 15th century Liberton Tower is now incorporated within the boundaries of Edinburgh. The medallion drinking-jug fragment is decorated with a fleur-de-lis and when complete, may have been an example of the most common type, decorated with the Tudor coat of arms of a lion and fleur-de-lis. It is



thought that their floruit was prior to 1536 as many of the English examples have been found in pre-dissolution deposits although they are likely to have continued throughout the century (Hurst et al 1986, 112). This shard c 40 X 40mm, when found in a 19th century deposit, had been ground almost into a circle. Also of high status from this site and with a similar early 16th century date, were 4 shards of a Venetian glass tazza. This material is presently with Addyman Associates who I must thank for the illustration.

Linlithgow Carmelite Friary

NT 0034 7653

(Murray & Lindsay 1989, 145)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware Sgraffito: type almost certainly an albarello: shard 3: Page 145, and in microfiche 12 A3 - 10, cat no 53, context 6612, period 3:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware Sgraffito: type not given: shards not given: From the discussion, period 3, phases 6 -14, residual & post period 4:

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type not given: shards 2: Page 145, and in microfiche 12 A3 -10, period 2, phases 4 & 5:

Saintonge: type not given: shards not given: From the discussion, period 3, phases 6 -14, residual:

Comments

Phase 3 is the construction and occupation of the friary complex in the 15th and 16th century, while phase 4 is its destruction in the second half of the 16th century, and the subsequent use of the site. The rim and body shards from the probable Beauvais sgraffito albarello are decorated with incised, semi-circular, ornamentation through red/brown slip. Internal and external lead glaze on the white areas of the vessel are yellow, and the slipped areas are brown. For similar examples see (Hurst et al 1986, 110 fig 50, no 158 & Platt & Coleman Smith 1975, 1073 fig 90,).

Linlithgow Palace

NT 0020 7734

(Laing 1967, 137-8)

Beauvais Stoneware: type drinking bowl: shards 1: Context not given: page 137, cat no 70, fig 15 illus no 70:

Beauvais Stoneware: type bowl: shards 1: Context not given: page 137-8 no 75, fig 15 illus (75).

North French Green-Glazed Earthenware: type not given: shards 1: Context not given:

(Recorded by the author) Museum of Scotland

Martincamp Type Flasks: type II: shards 1: Context not known:

(Caldwell 1996, 839)

North French Green-Glazed: type not given: shards 1

Context not known: This is not the same shard as the one illustrated by Lang:

Comments

The Palace stands on an elevated promontory on the southern shore of Linlithgow Loch. A royal manor house was erected on the site in the twelfth century since when a great amount of rebuilding has taken place. The site has been the subject of a number of excavations over the years. The pottery would seem to be mainly unstratified, having been recovered from work carried out in the 1930s by the then Ministry of Public Buildings and Works. The shard of Martincamp was also mentioned by (Cruden 1952, 168; Laing 1974, 246 & Caldwell 1996, 839) but the type was not given.

Lochmaben Castle

NY 0820 8220

(Macdonald & Laing 1977, 150)

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type jug: shards 1:

Area B, context not known:

Comments

Excavations at an important stone castle constructed in the later 13th or 14th century. Held by the English for much of the 14th century, it later became a royal castle.

Lochnaw Castle: Old

NW 9933 6322

(Recorded by the author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Single Sgraffito: type jug: shards 2:

Trench 10, context 103, sf 3: backfill, sf 105:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Single Sgraffito: type dish: shards 2:

Trench 15, context 101, sf 179: context 101/111, sf 102:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type dish: shards 1:

Trench 15, context 101, sf 69:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type jug: shards 1:

Trench 13, sf 117:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type hollow ware: shards 2:
Trench 15, context 101, sf 91:

Saintonge Chafing Dish: type 1: shards 5:
Trench 11, context 101, sf 35: Context 101, sf 61: trench 15, context 101, sf 76,
rim shard with debased facemask, green and yellow glazed: trench 13, context
101, sf 86: trench 15, context 101, sf 91, base shard:

Saintonge Late Polychrome: painted bands: type jug/chafing dish: shards 1:
Trench 11, context 112, sf 138: **(See illustration in Word File 11)**

Martincamp Type Flasks: type II: shards 8:
Context 101/111, sf 102: trench 12, sf 140 shards 2: trench 10, sf 146: trench 15,
context 101, sf 157: trench 16, sf 308, shards 3:

Comments

Data Structure Report no 441: Unfortunately, due to problems with the developer, it is unlikely that the pottery from the 1995 and 1998 excavations on the site of this fourteenth century tower will be published in the near future. This pottery is published here courtesy of CFA Archaeology Ltd.

Lour Stobo **NT 179 356**

(Dunbar & Hay 1963, 205)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:
Pit whose context is not given, catalogue no 5, page 204, illus 5:

Comments

A small exploratory excavation carried out on the earthwork of a late castle.
The Loire jug is listed in (Thoms 1983, 252)

Lumphannan, Peel of **NJ 577 037**

(Murray 1998, 665)

Rouen-Type Wares: not confirmed: type jugs: shards 2:
Unstratified:

North French Whiteware: type jug: shards 1:
Unstratified:

Comments

Excavations at the site of a large medieval motte (mainly a natural drumlin), and associated wet ditch with an occupation span c13th to early 14th century. The site was reoccupied in the late 15th century.

Melgund Castle

NO 5461 5633

(Haggarty 2004a, 148-9)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type hollow ware: shards 1:
Feature 312:

Saintonge Figurine Jug: type large: shards 6:
Features 301 & 311 & unstratified: **(See illustration in Word File 12)**

Comments

See main text under Saintonge polychrome

Melrose Abbey

NT 5486 3417

(Franklin forthcoming)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type jug: shards 4: vessel 1:
Context 002:

Comments

A small excavation at a major border Abbey founded in 1136 and secularised in 1609. The pottery is from a large-scale excavation carried out in 1969 on the site of the Chapter house. The summary I have been given lists 3 shards of Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: but the final report lists 1 rim, 1 handle, and 2 body shards making a total of 4 shards.

Montrose

(Dunning 1968, 37)

Normandy Red Painted Ware: shard 1:

Comments

I can find no other reference to this shard, and I suggest that it is the same Normandy red painted pottery fragment which was published by Wilson in (1963, 325) from nearby Red Castle, Inverkeillor, NGR NO 6870 5108 and which is now in the National Museums of Scotland fabric reference collection.

Musselburgh: Fisherrow

NT 3380 7260

(Recorded by the author)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:

Trench 3, context 003, sf 2:

French : type jug: shard 1:

Trench 1, context 003: pink/ buff body shard with lots of fine mica and hemitite, laminated body, and rilling:

Comments

A small urban evaluation within the medieval suburb of Fisherrow, associated with the medieval royal burgh of Musselburgh. The suburb lies on the western side of the river Esk and incorporates the town's harbour, which dates from the late-medieval period onwards. This pottery is published courtesy of Addyman associates.

Musselburgh

NT 3479 7308

(Recovered by the author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Double Sgraffito: type combed inscribed dish: shards 1: Unstratified: This shard is now in the Museum of Scotland fabric reference collection no 60:

Comments

From a deep pipe trench

Newark Castle: St Monans

NO 5182 0120

(Recorded by the author)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:

Context 312:

Comments

From a recent program of clearance work by Scotia Archaeology:

Newbattle Abbey

NT 3335 6602

(Recorded by the author)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1

Context not known: neck and handle:

Comments

This shard probably comes from an old Ministry of Works clearance and was published in (Cruden 1956, 69 77 & 82 illus & cat no 77 & PL X1 2). It was also listed in (Thoms 1983, 252), and is on display in the Commendator's house at Melrose Abbey.

Niddry Castle

NT 0951 7438

(Agiaga-Kelly 1997, 804)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:

Group 3 imports, context not given:

Saintonge Whiteware: type not known: shards 6:

Context not given:

Comments

A well-stratified excavation carried out in and around the barmkin and base of a late medieval tower house. The pottery is not given a type being just called Saintonge in Agiaga-Kelly's text, but John Hurst lists a Saintonge plain handle seen by him in 1991.

North Berwick

NT 5700 5400

(Franklin forthcoming)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: type dish or platter: shards 6: vessels 1:

Test hole: context 850, shards 2: context 877, shards 4:

Comments

An excavation next to the sea, hence the reason that most of the pottery is badly abraded and 2 of the shards from context 877 are not definite.

A gazetteer of Scottish sites P to Z: from which French imported pottery has been recovered, with details of contexts, types, and where appropriate, comments

Perth: Canal Street 1
NO 1184 2341

(Scott & Blanchard 1983, 508)

North French: type jugs: shards 2:
Fabric B9: phase III: phase V:

Comments

This pottery comes from a small trial excavation carried out on a backland site in an area of the Burgh which, it is believed, was not occupied until the 13th century.

Perth: Canal Street 11
NO 1185 2339

(MacAskill 1987, 90 & 119)

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 2:
Periods IV 3B, context 2278, illus 57, no 372: periods III 2, context 2350, illus 57, no 373:

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 5:
Period II A, context 2088, illus 57, no 368: periods III, IV, V, VII & VIII are given for the five shards on page 90 with no mention of period II, which is given for one of the shards on page 119:

North French Whiteware: type jugs: shards 6:
Periods II, III, IV, VI, VII & VIII:

North French Grey Ware: type Cooking pot: shards 2:
Period II, context 2440, pit filling 2438, illus 57, no 366:

Comments

The North French Grey Ware could have come from west Flanders and probably dates from the 11th or 12th century.

Perth: Canal Street No's 35-43
NO 1185 2338

(Cheer 1996a, 717)

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 6:

Phase 3, shards 2: phase 5, shards 3: phases 6, shards 1: contexts not given:

(Recorded by the author and Derek Hall)

North French: type jug: shards 1:

Context 6067: rim in a hard fired, sandy fabric, fabric pink/brown with grey exterior under a green glaze:

Saintonge Chafing Dish: shard 1:

Context 6067:

Comments

A medieval urban excavation in a backlands area on the southern edge of the burgh, phase 3 is thought to be 14th century, while phases 5 and 6 late 14th to early 15th century. The Saintonge and North French shards were recorded in Perth Museum.

Perth: High Street No's 1 - 5 **NO 1207 2367**

(MacAskill 1987, 106 & 119)

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 2:

Shards 1, illus 57, no 370: context 500 shards 1, illus 57, no 367

Comments

The pottery is from a watching brief.

Perth: 75 High Street **NO 1186 2365**

(Recorded by the author with John Hurst and later with Duncan Brown at two separate viewings in Perth Museum)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 29:

Context 10094, shards 1: context 9551, shards 1: context 9282, shards 1: context 9153, shards 3: context 9173, shards 1: context 7113, shards 1: context 6505, shards 1: context 6263, shard 1: context 6013, shards 1: context 5975, shards 1: context 5950, shards 1: context 5914, shards 1: context 3576, shards 1: context 3570, shards 1: context 3552 shards 2: context 3551, shards 2: context 3100, shards 1: context 2546 shards 1: context 2495, shards 1: context 2342, shards 2: context 2213, shards 1: context 2127, shards 2:

Saintonge Bright Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 7.

Context 7310, shards 3, context 3564, shards 3: context 2164, shards 1:

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 26:

In text it gives contexts no's 2124 - 2160 & contexts no 2716: I have also listed context's 2168, shards 1: context 2124, shards 1:

Saintonge Sgraffito: type jugs: shards a few: vessels 1:

Context: unfortunately I mislaid the sheet with my notes on these shards:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type not known: shards 2:

Context 9502:

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 17:

In text as periods, 4 & 5: context 6168, shards 1: context 2229, shards 2.

Normandy Gritty Wares: type jugs & cooking pots: shards 26:

Context 2412, shards 1:

Normandy White: type jugs: shards 9:

Contexts no's 3070 & 2376:

North French Whiteware: type jugs: shards 47:

Context 3803, shards 3: context 9137, shards 1: context 3558, shards 2: context 3570, shards 1: context 2495, shards 1: context 2546, shards 1: context 2765, shards 1: context 9520, shards 1: context 2417, shards 1: context 6013, shards 1: context 6645, shards 1: context 6139, shards 1: context 2412, shards 1: context 2810, shards 1: context 6173, shards 1: context 9198, shards 1: context 3552, shards 2: context 6915, shards 1: context 7045, shards 1: context 6148, shards 1: context 9473, shards 1: context 2478, shards 1: context 2314: shards 1: context 2607, shards 1: context 3552, shards 2: context 5218, shards 1: context 9220, shards 1: context 9165, shards 1: context 9470, shards 1: context 2821, shards 1: context 2213, shards 1: context 3551, shards 1: context 9281, shards 1: context 7310, shards 3: context 5643, shards 3: context 9282, shards 1: context 3570, shards 1: context 2387, shards 1:

Normandy Red Painted Wares: type jars: shards 4:

Context 4261, shards 1: In text as periods 3 & 4:

Seine Valley Whiteware: shards 4:

Context 2342, shards 3: context 6169, shards 1:

Loire Narrow Necked Jugs: shards 1:

Context, 3061:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: type not known: shards 2:

Context, 3061:

Comments

These shards are from a major urban excavation carried out in the centre of the early medieval burgh, which still has to be published. There have been so many problems in trying to get this pottery into print that it has become little more than a farce. Historic Scotland to its credit has once again grasped the bull by the horns and work is again underway and it is hoped that sometime soon we can get another detailed catalogue constructed. In the meantime the above is probably far from being the definitive list of French pottery from the site.

Perth: 80-86 High Street
NO 1185 2363

(Hall 1997a, 753)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: types jugs: shards 4:

Context 376, phase 6, finds no 4336, shards 1: context 465, phases 5, finds no 3425, shards 1: context 361, phase 5, finds no 3310, shards 1: context 465, phase 5, finds no 3425, shards 1:

Seine Valley Whiteware: type Jug: shards 13:

Context 343, finds no 4393, shards 2: context 100, finds no 3105, shards 10: context 369, shards 1: decorated with vertical stripes:

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 11:

Context 14, phase 8, finds no 4642, shards 1: context 30, phase 8: context 82, phase 7, finds no 3081, shards 3: context 96, phase 7, finds no 4622, shards 1: context 129, phase 6: context 210, phase 7: context 220, phases 7:

North French Whitewares: type jugs: shards 13:

Context 167, phase 7: context 209, phase 6: context 361, phase 5: context 515, phase 4: context 521, phase 6: context 535, phase 4: context 564, phase 6: context 568, phase 4: context 1031, phase 3:

Normandy Gritty Wares: type not known: shards 1:

Context 515, phase 4, finds no 3453:

Breton Course Ware: type jar: shards 5: vessel 1:

Context 172, phase 6, finds no 4599:

Comments

An urban street front excavation along three prime burgage plots which had medieval occupation spanning some three centuries. Phase 1, 11th – mid 12th: Phase 2, mid to late 12th: Phase 3, late 12 early 13th: Phase 4, early 13th – mid

13th: Phase 5, mid 13th – late 13th: Phase 6, late 13th – early 14th: Phase 7, early 14th – mid 14th: Phase 8, mid 14th – late 14th. I have shown the Breton shards to Duncan Brown who agrees that I am almost certainly correct but that it would be useful if they could be thin sectioned: The Seine valley Ware was wrongly published in the excavation report as Saintonge Green and Brown:

Perth: Kirk Close
NO 1188 2360

(MacAskill 1987, 90 & 119)

Rouen- Type Ware: type jugs: shards 2:
 Periods IV & V: given on page 90: periods IV C, context 1103, illus 59, no 371:
 VI C, context 1033, illus 59, no 369: given on page 119:

North French Whiteware: type jugs: shards 5:
 Periods I, III, IV, V & VI:

Comments

MacAskill seems to suggest that this site has little to offer us for building a ceramic sequence in Perth. To quote from the report 'the dating of Kirk Close is based on pottery and other artefacts, most of which came from the middens and yards, and therefore from secondary contexts'.

Perth: Meal Vennel
NO 1175 2356

(Cheer 1996b, 754)

Rouen-Type Ware: type jugs: shards 16:
 Phase 4, contexts not given:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware Chafing Dish or Bowl: Single Sgraffito:
 shards 1: Context 0908, sf 00035, cat & illus no 33, p 803, phase 7: Internal yellow glaze, external brown glaze decorated with incised decoration: **(See illustration in Word File 26)**

Beauvais Stoneware: type not given: shards 1:
 Phase 6, context not given:

French Earthenware: types not given: shards 265:
 Phase 1, shards 13: phase 2, shards 30: phase 3 shards 25: phase 4, shards 58:
 phase 5 shards 91: phase 6 shards 16: for some unknown reason these French shards are not listed among the fabric types on page 803: See text below:

(Recorded by the author)

North French: type jug: shards 1:

Phase 5, context 1171: small shard in a pale pink fabric with the same vertical triangular stripes as the Seine Valley White ware: the glaze on one side of the stripe is green and, on the other, yellow:

North French or Low Countries: type jugs: shards 28: vessel 1:

Phase 2, context 1287, shards 1: context 5053, shards 1: phase 3, context 1276, shards 16: context 1339, shards 11, vessel 1: A pink/red sandy fabric which has the same vertical triangular stripes as the Seine Valley white ware: the fabric also has a reduced margins under a lead glaze: the rim and neck are somewhat similar to illus 187 in Brown (2002 p 58):

Saintonge Whiteware: type Pégau: shards 1:

Phase 2, context 1287:

Comments

A medieval urban excavation in the centre of the medieval burgh of which Phase 1 is dated to the thirteenth century and which was dominated by ironworking. Phases 2, 3 & 4 are fourteenth century, Phase 5, is possibly mid fourteenth, century. Phase 6 is late fourteenth, or early fifteenth, century, and for phase seven the coin evidence implies a sixteenth century date. I did not have time to examine all the pottery from this site but I looked out some of the 265 French Shards mentioned in the text. It is, in fact, a dump group consisting of Developed Stamford Ware, Yorkshire Wares etc. and includes some of the North French shards listed above. But, like much of the earlier ceramic material published from Perth, it needs to be re-examined.

Perth: Mill Street

NO 1182 2372

(Hall 1995, 957)

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type Jug: shards 1:

Context 101, phase VII:

Comments

We are not given a date for phase VII in the report but there is a suggestion that it is very late. The Saintonge shard may therefore be residual?

Perth: Scott Street

NO 1173 2339

(Cheer 1996b, 802)

Beauvais Stoneware: type not given: shards 1:
Context not given, Phase 6:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware Chafing Dish: Single Sgraffito: shards 1:
Context 0908, finds No 00035, phase 7, illus 33, no 33, page 803:

Recorded by the author and Derek Hall in the basement of Perth Museum

Rouen-Type Ware: type jugs: shards 1:
Contexts 0103: sf no 279

Comments

Excavations on a backland site which was not intensively occupied and whose phases of activity began in the mid-13th century. Phases 2 & 3 1250-1300, phase 4 & 5 1300-1400, phase 6 1400-1500, phase 7 1500-1700.

Unfortunately the description of the Sgraffito shard in the published report is nonsense, while the drawing shows the handle on the inside of the vessel. It is also not at all clear if it is listed in the pottery quantification. I am also not sure why the stoneware shard has been classed as Beauvais as it could well be Seigburg.

Perth: St Ann's Lane
NO 1196 2348

(Haggarty & Thoms 1982, 446)

North French Whiteware: type jug: shards 1:
No 50, page 447, illus Fig 5, no 50:

Rouen-Type Ware: type jug: shards 6:
No 52, page 447: no 31:

Comments

A well-stratified group of material from the first urban excavation carried out in the centre of the medieval Burgh.

Pittenweem
NO 549 025

(Recorded by the author)

Saintonge Polychrome: type jugs: shards 1:
This shard has not been seen by the author but was recorded by John Hurst:

Saintonge Palissay Type Polychrome: type possibly a scalloped bowl; shards 1:
Context V113:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type possibly a small jug: shards 5:
Context V111.3, shards 1: context P.11.16, 17 & 28:

French Unknown: type possibly an unglazed costrel: shards 1:
Context V11.4:

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 12: vessels 5:
Context P.1V.35 & 36, shards 2: context NS.185, shards 1: context V114, shards 1: P.1V.11, P.V.11, shards 2: V1.4.80: shards 1: P.11.203, shards 1: P.11.203, shards 1: shards 3 unstratified: **(See illustration in Word File 32)**

Loire: type probably unglazed jugs etc: shards 43:
C V1.4.80, shards 4: V1.3, shards 7: context V1.4, shards 4: V111.4, shards 4: P1.111.218, shards 1: P1.49, shards 1: NS.172, shards 1: NS.171: shards 1: P.1.13: shards 1: P.1.34, shards 1, shards 1: P.111.10, shards 1: V112, shards 1: P.1V.81, shards 1: P.1V.82, shards 1: V1.3.80, shards 1: P.IV.83, shards 1: P.1V.79, shards 1: P.13.80, shards 1: P.116, shards 1: P.11.101, shards 1: P.11.97, shards 1: P1.72, shards 1: NS.173, shards 1: P.111.19, shards 1: unstratified, shards 4:

Central France Chafing Dishes: type plain round knobs: shards 7: vessels 3 or 4: Context V1.4.80, shards 1: V1.3.80, shards 1: P1.1.51, shards 1: P1.V1.63, shards 1: unstratified, shards 3: **(See illustration in Word File 34)**

French Late French Red sandy Ware: type probably a jug: shards 6:
Context P.11.128, P.11.21, P.11.129, P.11.6, P.11.59, P.11.22: **(See illustration in Word File 37)**

Normandy Stoneware: type large jars or jugs: shards 3: vessels 2:
Context V111.4, shards 2: context NS.198, shards 1:

Comments It is considered that most of the pottery from this site can be very closely dated to the decade between 1630 & 1640 when the stone-built wynd became redundant and the area became a tip (Martin 1978, 7:1979. 10). The pottery from beneath the paving suggests that it had been laid in the early 16th century. At a depth of 3.5 m medieval pottery shards, including early Saintonge polychrome, were recovered. The excavator is convinced that most of this assemblage was brought back to Scotland by a sea captain, and that the pottery reflects his involvement in the French wine trade. A Saintonge source for at least one of the chafing dishes was suggested in Martin (2001, 168), but as two examples have plain round knobs and pierced bowls they may be from central France and can be paralleled in (Hurst 1986 80). This, coupled with the large number of Loire shards in the assemblage, makes a Saintonge source for the other chafing dish shards less likely, especially as there are no

facemasks, stabbing or yellow and green glaze shards, all of which are indicative of the classic Saintonge type.

Rattery Deserted Medieval Burgh
NK 10 58

(Murray, H K & Murray, J C 1993, 2100

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards handful? Single jug
(CP) Period III/IV

North French Whitewares: type jugs: shards fragments?
Period II/IV

Ravenscraig Castle
NT 3287 6923

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:
Context not known: Donated to the Museum of Scotland by the SDD in June 1979: Acc No MEA-1-14:

Comments

The handle and neck fragment has a large spot of green glaze on its upper surface

Red Castle Inverkeillor
NO 6870 5108

(Wilson 1963, 325)

Martincamp Type Flasks: type not given: shards 2:
Midden:

Normandy Red Painted Ware: type jug: shards 1:
From a midden: This small -abraded shard is now in the Museum of Scotland's fabric reference collection.

Comments

The author suggests that this shard of red painted pottery may be the same one that is referred to by (Dunning 1968) as having come from nearby Montrose. The Martincamp was listed in Thoms (1983, 252) and mentioned by Laing (1974b, 246). See also under Montrose.

Restenneth Priory
NO 4822 5159

(Thoms 1983, 254-5)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jug: shards 1:

Context not known: This shard is in the Museum of Scotland's fabric reference collection but I have doubts about it, and will not include it on my distribution maps.

Comments

From the late 12th century till the Reformation, Restenneth was the site of a small Augustinian Priory, which prospered due to the patronage of King Robert the Bruce, whose son was buried there.

Reston Berwickshire

NT 8824 6212

(Recorded by the author) Museum of Scotland

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: Complete:

Accession no ME 297: (See illustration in Word File 32)

Comments

This Loire type jug has an almost round, 18mm diameter, stamp on top of the handle, and a scratched device on the vertical face of the handle. Noted as having been found in Reston in 1895 but the exact location is unknown, I have used the NGR for the centre of what was more or less a large village at that period.

Scrabster

ND 1068 6916

(John Hurst's card index)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type not given shards 1:

Context not known:

Saintonge Late Polychrome: type bowl: shards 1:

Context not known: see comments:

Comments

According to John Hurst's records, he was shown the Saintonge shard in 1972 by Eric Talbot who carried out a yet to be published excavation at Scrabster Castle in 1970. Therefore I have given the NGR for that site, which was first recorded in 1328

St Andrews: Kirkhill

NO 5156 1666

(Hall 1997b, 41)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 1:
Area V, context not given, page No 41:

This shard has been cut out of my distribution map, for although I have yet to examine the fabric the author would suggest that it is not a Saintonge product. This is based on the thumbled base, which is not a Saintonge characteristic.

St Andrews: 120-24 Market Street
NO 508 167

(Hall 1997a, 55)

French unidentified: type not given: shards 1:
Phase V:

Comments

Phase III from urban backland is thought to match with the soil layer from 134 Market street which indicates that Phase V is 15th century or later.

St Andrews: 134 Market Street
NO 507 166

(Hall 1997b, 55)

Saintonge Mottled Green Glaze: type jugs: shards 2:
Phase 11.3, context 123: phase V, shards 1: context 180, illus 34, no 267, shards 1: These two shards conjoin, illus no 267:

Saintonge or Langerwehe Whiteware Horn: It is also possible that this may be a fragment of a puzzle jug spout: shards 2: Phase V, context 105, illus no 234:

Comments

This urban backland site lay just within the suggested boundary for the expansion of the medieval burgh between the 13th and 15th centuries. There are 4 other shards listed in the report, which, it is thought, may be French but are too small to identify properly. Phase V is a dark, possibly imported soil deposit dated by the small finds to the 14th to 15th centuries.

St Andrews Castle
NO 5126 1693

(Haggarty & Will 1996, 648-669)

Rouen-Type Wares: type jugs: shards 6:
Pit F and later, illus 44 no's 97 99 & 100, Page 668:

North French Whitewares: type jugs: shards 2;
Unstratified, illus 44 no 93 page 668:

Beauvais Stoneware: type not known: shards 1:
Unstratified, page 649:

Martincamp Type Flasks: type 1: shards 1:
Unstratified, page 652:

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze: type jugs: shards 5:
Pit F and later, page 653:

Comments

A large group of pottery from a site excavated immediately to the west of St Andrews Castle, which was erected c1200. The majority of the stratified pottery came from a number of pit fills associated with a fourteenth century tannery.

St Andrews: St Nicholas Farm
NO 518 158

(Haggarty 1999a, 100)

Martincamp Type Flasks: type III: shards 1:
Context 202 / 211:

Saintonge Green brown: type not known: shards 1:
Context 89:

Comments

This excavation was on the site of a medieval leper hospital, which dated from at least the second half of the twelfth through to the late sixteenth century. Contexts 202 and 211 are from a pit with a pottery spread which encompasses thirteenth to sixteenth century material. Context 89 also contains 7 shards from an early seventeenth century, locally made vessel.

St Andrews
NO 515 166

(John Hurst's card index)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Yellow: type not given: shards 1:

Context not known:

Comments

It is probable that this shard of Beauvais pottery, recorded by John Hurst on a visit to Scotland in 1960, is from one of the old Ministry of Public Buildings and Works clearances at the Castle or Cathedral. It is significant that Stewart Cruden published a number of other medieval pottery fragments from the Cathedral in 1956. As the first urban excavation was not carried out in the burgh until 1970, for the purpose of the distribution map I have given the grid ref. of the Cathedral.

Skirling Castle

NT 0728 3894

(Dunbar 1965, 242)

Martincamp Type Flasks: type I: shards 5:

Catalogue no 1:

Comments

An excavation on the site of a late medieval castle thought to have been slighted in 1568 and not reoccupied. The Martincamp was also listed in (Thoms 1983, 252).

Smailholm Tower

NT 638 346

(Haggarty 1988, 255 & 257)

Saintonge Whiteware: type lid: shards 1:

Fabric 9, unstratified, illus 16, no 9:

Comments

A fifteenth century tower-house surrounded by a mainly sixteenth and seventeenth century barmkin. This was the subject of an excavation by Historic Scotland in the 1980s, which produced a small but tight group of late pottery from a midden outside the walls:

Spynie Palace

NJ 237 6584

(Crowley 2002a, 128)

North French Green Glazed Earthenware: type not given: shards 2:

Fabric 9, the contexts are not given in text: one shard from context 2241 was recorded by the author and Derek Hall in the Museum of Scotland. The second shard was not found:

Comments

This pottery is from a large excavation carried out by John Lewis at the palace of the Bishops of Moray. In the introduction to the pottery report these shards are classed as North French and Medieval. The shards are described on page 128 as having a hard off-white fabric and shiny green glaze, one on both its surfaces.

Stirling Castle **NS 7904 9402**

(Franklin forthcoming)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: type dish: shards 5:
Context 043, tip 5:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green: type small jug: shards 1:
Context 038, tip 6:

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:
Context 042, tip 5: Comment 3/3/2010 D Hall and I have examined this shard and it may be Saintonge.

Martincamp Flask; Type 1 Stoneware: shards 4: 3/3/2010
Context 023 shards 1: Context 037 shards 2: Context 014 shards 1:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: type double sgraffito: albarello, shards 1: Context 21212, 16th century midden: **(See illustration in Word File 26)**

Comments

An important and tightly dated ceramic group: In the introduction to her draft list Franklin lists 8 French shards. However, later in the draft text only 7 are mentioned, all of which are from the 1594 Chapel Royal deposit: The double sgraffito jug shard is a later find.

Stirling Castle **NS 7904 9402**

(Recorded by the author at the ceramic store of Kirkdale Archaeology)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: type dish: shards 1:
SC 93, Area 5, Tr 6, B15, 093

Stirling: Broad Street
NS 792 937

(Hall & Smith 1994)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:
 Context AC, catalogue & illus no 35:

Comments

This pottery is from an unpublished M S C excavation carried out in 1978:

Tantallon Castle
NT 5959 8503

(Cruden 1952, 168)

Martincamp Type Flasks: type not given: shards not given:
 Context not known:

(Caldwell 1991, 349 & 351)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs: shards 1:
 No 145, illus 145, page 351, Historic Scotland inventory no [6201]:

Saintonge Late Whiteware: type jug: shards 1:
 No 146, Historic Scotland inventories no [6146]:

(John Hurst's card index)

Beauvais Stoneware: type not given: shards not given:
 Context not known:

Comments

Tantallon is a major Scottish castle which is thought to date from about 1350 until 1651 when it received a tremendous pounding, rendering it totally unserviceable. The pottery from the site is mainly unstratified as it is the result of work carried out by the then Ministry of Public Buildings and Works after being taken over by the state in 1924. The Martincamp and Loire jugs are listed in (Thoms 1983, 252) but Caldwell could find no Martincamp shards and suggests that the Tantallon attribution may be an error ascribed to Cruden.

Tayport: Garpit Farm
NO 4622 2738

(Thoms 1983, 252)

Martincamp Type Flasks: type not sure: shards 1:
Unstratified:

French: type jug: shards 1:
Unstratified:

Comments

These shards are almost certainly field walking finds by Daniel Henderson. Although the French shard was on Liz Thom's list of imports I will omit it from mine. It is similar to a large group of material that has been collected over the years and which is held in St Andrew's museum and which Derek Hall and I believe may be from an unknown local production site.

Threave Castle
NX 7392 6228

(Hurst & Haggarty 1981, 131)

Martincamp Type Flask: Type II: shards 3:
Trench A, phase 3, (74, FF): Trench C, phase 3 (75, AJ): Trench M, phase 3 (75, BV):

Comments

Threave castle is situated on what was a medieval strategically important island in the River Dee. It was the focus for a series of important archaeological excavations by Chris Tabraham, between 1974 and 78 and interestingly this very high status site produced little in the way of pottery. It did however yield a very good assemblage of wooden utensils. The dates given for the phase 3 contexts are c1455-1640:

Whithorn Priory
NX 4448 4032

(Clark 1996, 514-6)

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 10:
Fabric 12/1: contexts not given, c1300:

Saintonge Mottled Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 27:
Fabric 12/2: mainly period V, also contexts no's 430, 451, 520.01, date thirteenth century & 417, date late twelfth century:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green Combed Sgraffito: type dishes: shards 19: Fabric 13/1: 12 body, 3 rims and 4 base, from at least 3 vessels and possibly 5: contexts no 614, 704 & unstratified:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenwares: Yellow: type not given: shards 1:
Fabric 13/2: context 704, date early to mid sixteenth century:

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: type not given: shards 1:
Fabric 13/3: context debris no 514:

North French Green-Glazed: type jugs: shards 11:
Fabric 14: contexts not given: publication says generally late:

French: type not given: shards 1:
Fabric 15: context 608, plough soil:

French: type not given: shards 1:
Fabric 16: context debris no 704: date early sixteenth century:

French probable: type not given: shards 20:
Fabric 17: contexts no's 415.01, 500.02 & 520.02: thirteenth century:

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jugs probable: shards 2:
Fabric 18: building V/8, context 729: date sixteenth century: occasional splattered yellow-green glaze:

Martincamp Type Flasks: type II: shards 3:
Fabric 19: context 729: sixteenth century:

French Late: type not given: shards 3:
Fabric 20: contexts no's 539 & 762: abraded yellow glaze:

French Late: type not given: shards 5:
Fabric 21: context 729: others not given: later sixteenth century:

Comments

This pottery is from an important excavation on an early Christian site with overlying medieval material. Bob Will and the author reported on the ceramic imports from this site but annoyingly were not given acknowledgement in the final report. There are thought to be a few shards of French pottery from Roy Ritchies unpublished excavations at the Priory which I have not seen.

Almost certainly there were also shards from a Saintonge Mottled Green Glazed jug recovered from an excavation carried out to the rear of the Priory by Chris Trabraham but the finds were mislaid during the chaos which followed the death of Tom Robertson.

Whithorn Priory
NX 4448 4032

(Note from Julie Franklin)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Combed platters: shards 2: two vessels?
Context not known:

Comments

This pottery comes from a few trial trenches excavated by Headland Archaeology in the Manse Field, date not known, Site Code MFW02. A shard of Spanish lusterware with blue decoration was also recovered

Other French shards

(Recorded by the author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Single Sgraffito: 1 small jug shard of with the code 75 CY: 71 13: it was laid out under Edinburgh at the MPRG conference: the city of Edinburgh archaeologist can find no documentation referring to 75 CY?

(Recorded by the author)

Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jug: 1 vessel:



Second left is a small damaged Loire Type Narrow-Necked Jug from the collections of the Museum of Scotland and which has a small piece of paper marked PM 8c in neck: The jug has a couple of small holes in its body and no handle: find spot not known.

(Recorded by the author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Green and Yellow: laid out under Stirling: the MPRG conference: marked CR - 94 - 043: 3 shard from a dish of which 2 are green glazed & 1 yellow:

(Recorded by the author)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Single Sgraffito: type inscribed dish: 1 shard marked SC 073: 1 was recorded at MPRG pottery conference in Edinburgh: bag marked Stirling:

(Brought to the attention of the author by Charles Murray)

Beauvais Lead Glazed Earthenware: Single and Double Sgraffito: 17 Shards from combed dishes: no provenance: housed in Marshal Collage Museum Aberdeen: Callander Collection: acquisition codes QA5 - 26, 37 & 38: No's 15969, 15975, 15976 & 14001.

(Recorded by the author)

Type 1 Saintonge chaffing dish: NMS (M F 2)



1 large handle and body shard decorated with a moulded head, wheel stamp and vertical stabbed combing: From London but no exact provenance: Published by John Hurst (1974, 241-2 no & illus 14): Present location is the National Museums of Scotland fabric reference collection customs house Leith. This shard has also been illustrated by Peter Denholm in a bit of a nonsense paper, written after he went around showing everybody a drawing of a Scottish Post medieval pot, for which he seemed desperate to get a foreign attribution (1981, 37).

Type 1 Saintonge chaffing dish: NMS (M F 3)



1 large handle and body shard decorated with a moulded head, and stabbed combing: From London but no exact provenance: Published by John Hurst (1974, 241-2 no & illus 24). Present location is the National Museums of Scotland fabric reference collection customs house Leith

(Recorded by the author)

Beauvais Green Earthenware: type cup: shards 1: This basal angle shard was donated to the National Museum of Scotland's fabric reference collection by

the author. It was given to him by a French colleague who said that it came from a workman's trench on the outskirts of Rouen:

(Recorded by the Author) 9th Sep 2010

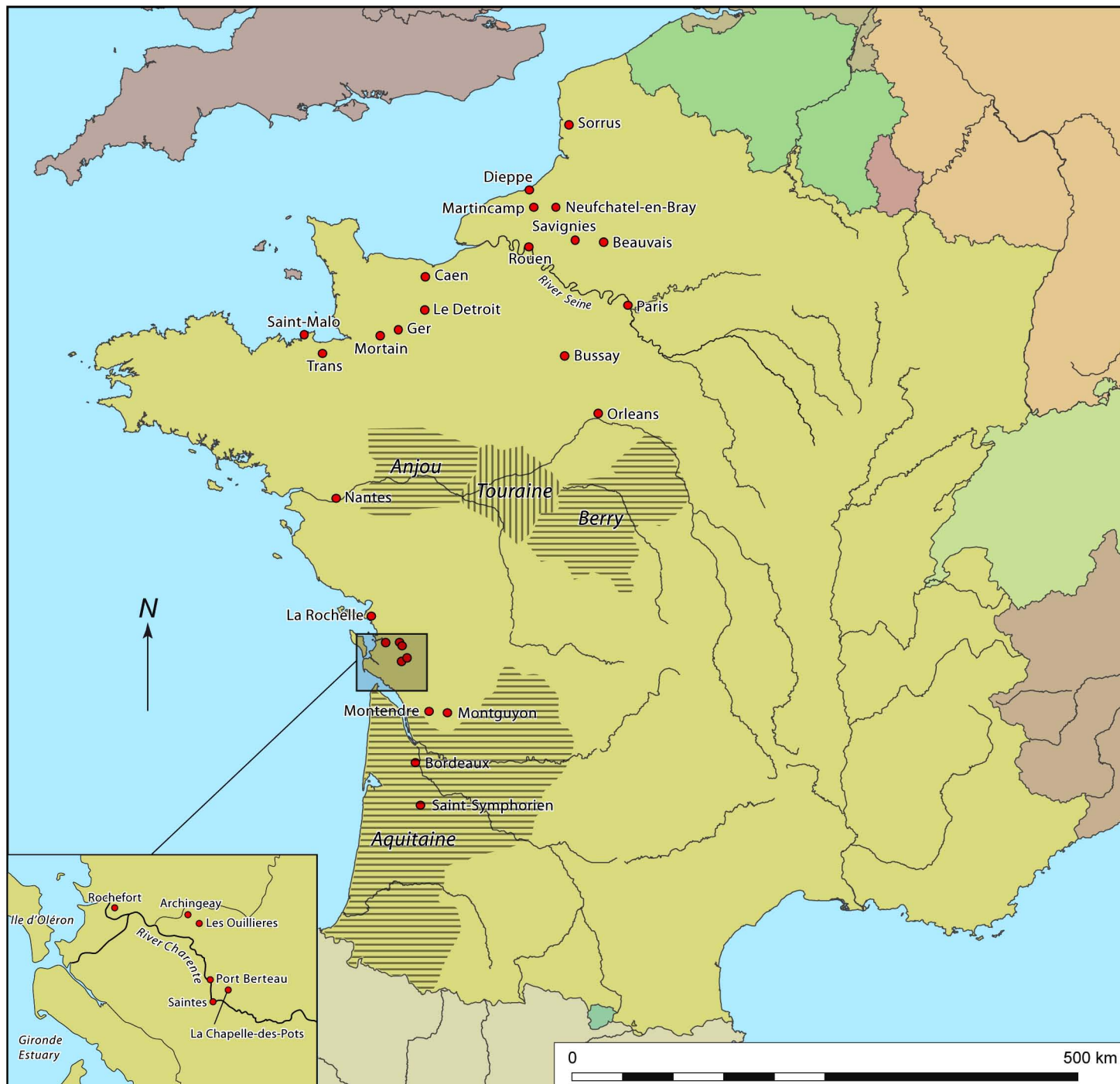
Beauvais Stoneware: type costrel: shards 2:

SC/CR 94 034 on the shards: The bag however has written on it CS91 [170] - 14/11/91 - 612; Pottery Bothwell Bases.



These two shards from the shoulder and luted neck of a stoneware flask were discovered amongst 18th century ceramic material from the excavation at the Gallowgate in Glasgow. This was sent to the author in the NMS by Fiona Baker who has no idea how they got mixed up with her material. I will therefore put the shards in the NMS fabric reference collection until they are claimed.





- 1: Abbey St Bathans
- 2: Aberdeen Broad St
- 3: Aberdeen Castle St
- 4: Aberdeen Castle Terrace
- 5: Aberdeen 45-75 Gallowgate
- 6: Aberdeen 12 Martin's Lane
- 7: Aberdeen Netherkirkgate
- 8: Aberdeen Queen St
- 9: Aberdeen Shore Brae
- 10: Aberdeen St Paul's St
- 11: Aberdeen 43-57 Upperkirkgate
- 12: Aberdeen Virginia St Steps
- 13: Aberdour Castle
- 14: Annan Butts Street
- 15: Anstruther, 21 Shore Street
- 16: Ayr 102-104 High St
- 17: Ayr Garden St (1c)
- 18: Ayr Garden St (1ca)
- 19: Ayr Garden St (1cb)
- 20: Ayr Garden St (1cc)
- 21: Ayr 167-169 High St (3c)
- 22: Ayr 213-217 High St (4c)
- 23: Ayr King St (5c)
- 24: Ayr S Harbour St 21 (6c)
- 25: Ayr River St (7c)
- 26: Ayr St John's Tower (8c)
- 27: Ayr St John's Tower
- 28: Ayr 12-18 Bridge St (11c)
- 29: Ayr 51 High St (12c)
- 30: Ayr S Forth St/S Harbour St
- 31: Balmerino Abbey
- 32: Bothwell Castle
- 33: Boyne Castle
- 34: Breachacha Castle, Coll
- 35: Buittle Castle
- 36: Caerlaverock Castle
- 37: Carrick Castle
- 38: Coldingham Priory
- 39: Coull Castle
- 40: Coupar Angus Abbey
- 41: Crail
- 42: Cramond

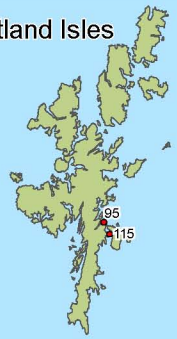
- 43: Grichton Castle
- 44: Crookston Castle
- 45: Cruggleton Castle
- 46: Deer Abbey
- 47: Drumoig
- 48: Dunbarton 94-102 High St
- 49: Dunbarton
- 50: Dunbarton Castle
- 51: Dunbarton, 101-103 High St
- 52: Dunbarton 75 College St
- 53: Dunfermline: Abbots House
- 54: Dumfries
- 55: Dunbar 18 Church Street
- 56: Dundee: 106-110 Nethergate
- 57: Dundee Overgate
- 58: Dundee Mill Farm
- 59: Dundonald Castle
- 60: Dundrennan Abbey
- 61: Dunrod
- 62: Edinburgh: Advocates Close
- 63: Edinburgh: Castle
- 64: Edinburgh: Liberton Tower
- 65: Edinburgh: Cowgate
- 66: Edinburgh: Tron Church
- 67: Edinburgh: Calton Rd
- 68: Edinburgh: Holyrood Rd
- 69: Edinburgh: Parliament site
- 70: Edinburgh: University Old Quad
- 71: Elcho Nunnery
- 72: Elgin High St
- 73: Eyemouth
- 74: Fast Castle
- 75: Fetternear Palace
- 76: Finlaggan

- 77: Glasgow Shuttle Street
- 78: Glenluce Abbey
- 79: Haddington
- 80: Haddington Whittinghame Drive
- 81: Hill of Foulzie
- 82: Hirsell
- 83: Inchaffray Abbey
- 84: Inchcolm Abbey
- 85: Invergowrie
- 86: Inverkeithing
- 87: Inchmarnock
- 88: Inverlochy Castle
- 89: Inverness
- 90: Iona Abbey
- 91: Perceton
- 92: Isle of May
- 93: Jedburgh Abbey
- 94: Jedburgh Friary
- 95: Keibister
- 96: Kelso Springwood Park
- 97: Kelso Abbey
- 98: Floors Castle policies, Kelso
- 99: Kilbarchan
- 100: Kinghorn
- 101: Kirkcudbright Castle
- 102: Kirkwall Bishop's Palace
- 103: Kirkwall Gunn's Close
- 104: Kirkwall Mounthoolie Lane
- 105: Leith Water Street (A)
- 106: Leith Giles Street
- 107: Leith Burgess St
- 108: Leith Ronaldson's Wharf
- 109: Leith Star of the Sea

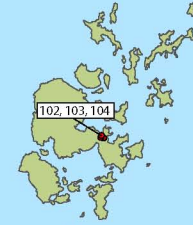
- 110: North, Leith
- 111: Leith Tower St
- 112: Leith Quayside Mills
- 113: Leith Water Street (B)
- 114: Leith Timber Bush
- 115: Lerwick
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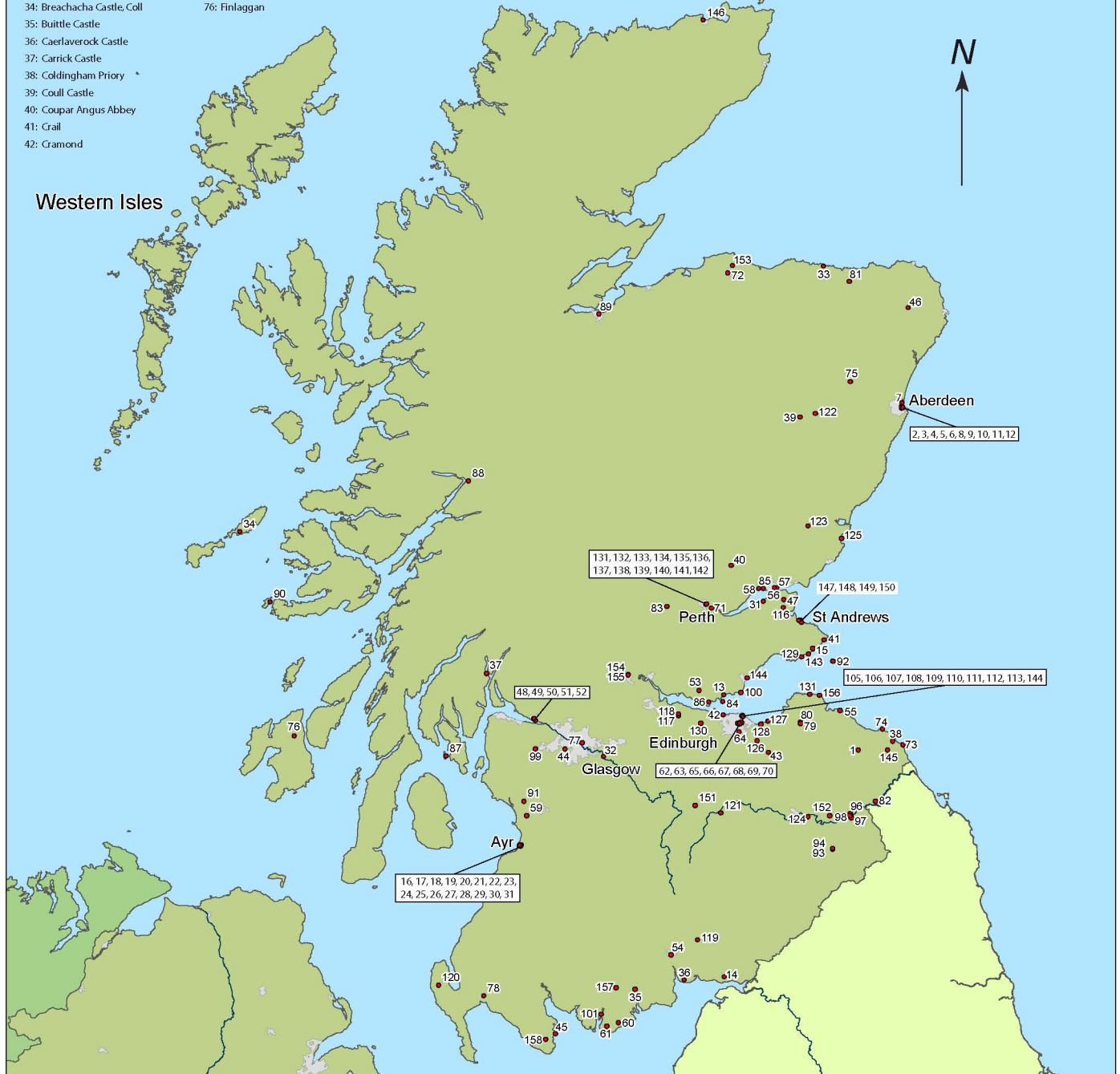
Shetland Isles



Orkney Isles



Western Isles



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Shetland Isles

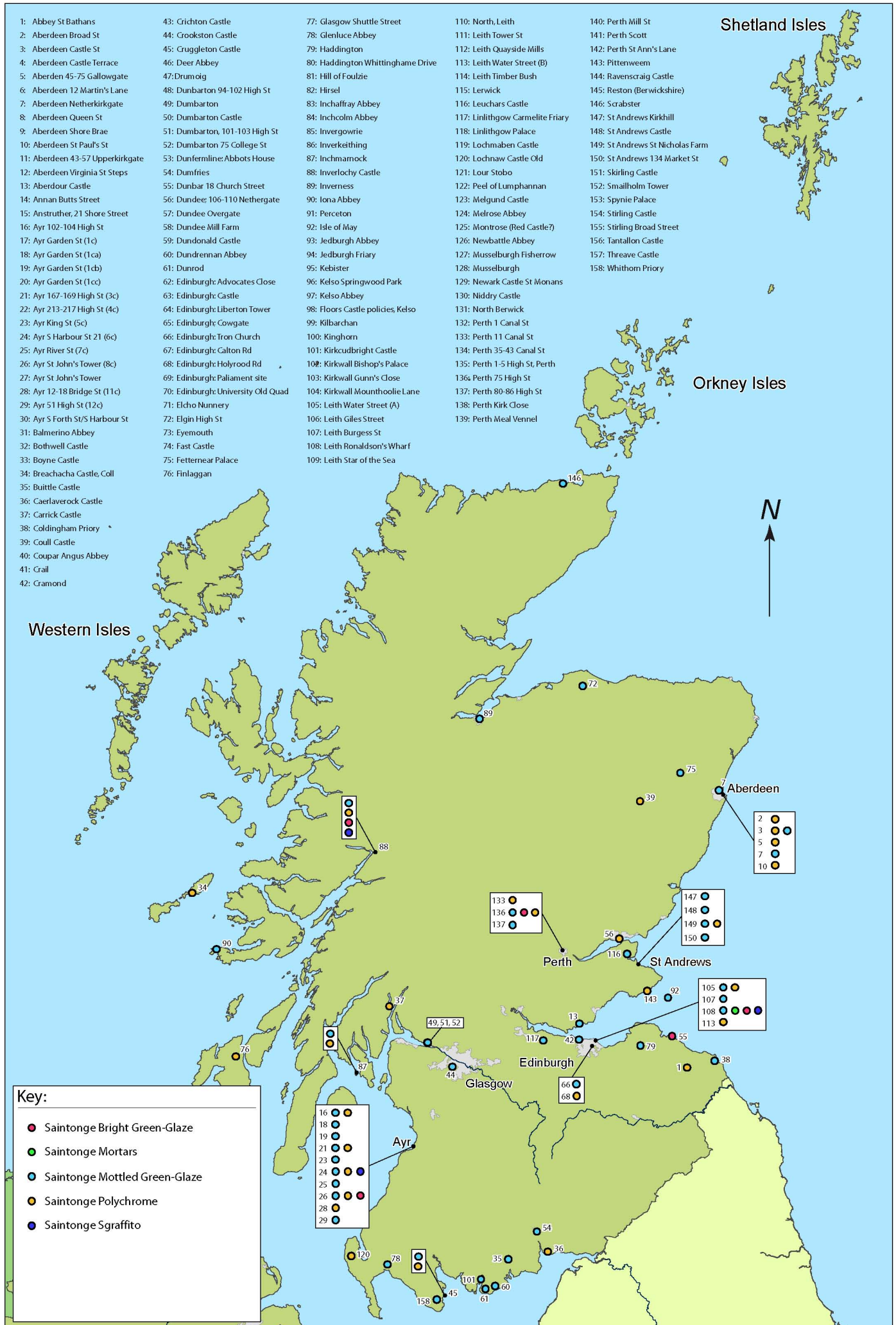
Orkney Isles

Western Isles



Key:

- Saintonge Bright Green-Glaze
- Saintonge Mortars
- Saintonge Mottled Green-Glaze
- Saintonge Polychrome
- Saintonge Sgraffito



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Shetland Isles

Orkney Isles

Western Isles



Key:

- Pallisy Type Polychrome
- Saintonge Barrel Costrels
- Saintonge Bird Whistles
- Saintonge Chaffing Dishes
- Saintonge Figure Jugs
- Saintonge Horns
- Saintonge Mortars
- Saintonge Pitchers and Jars
- Saintonge Polychrome (Late)
- Saintonge Unknown
- Yellow Glazed Costrels



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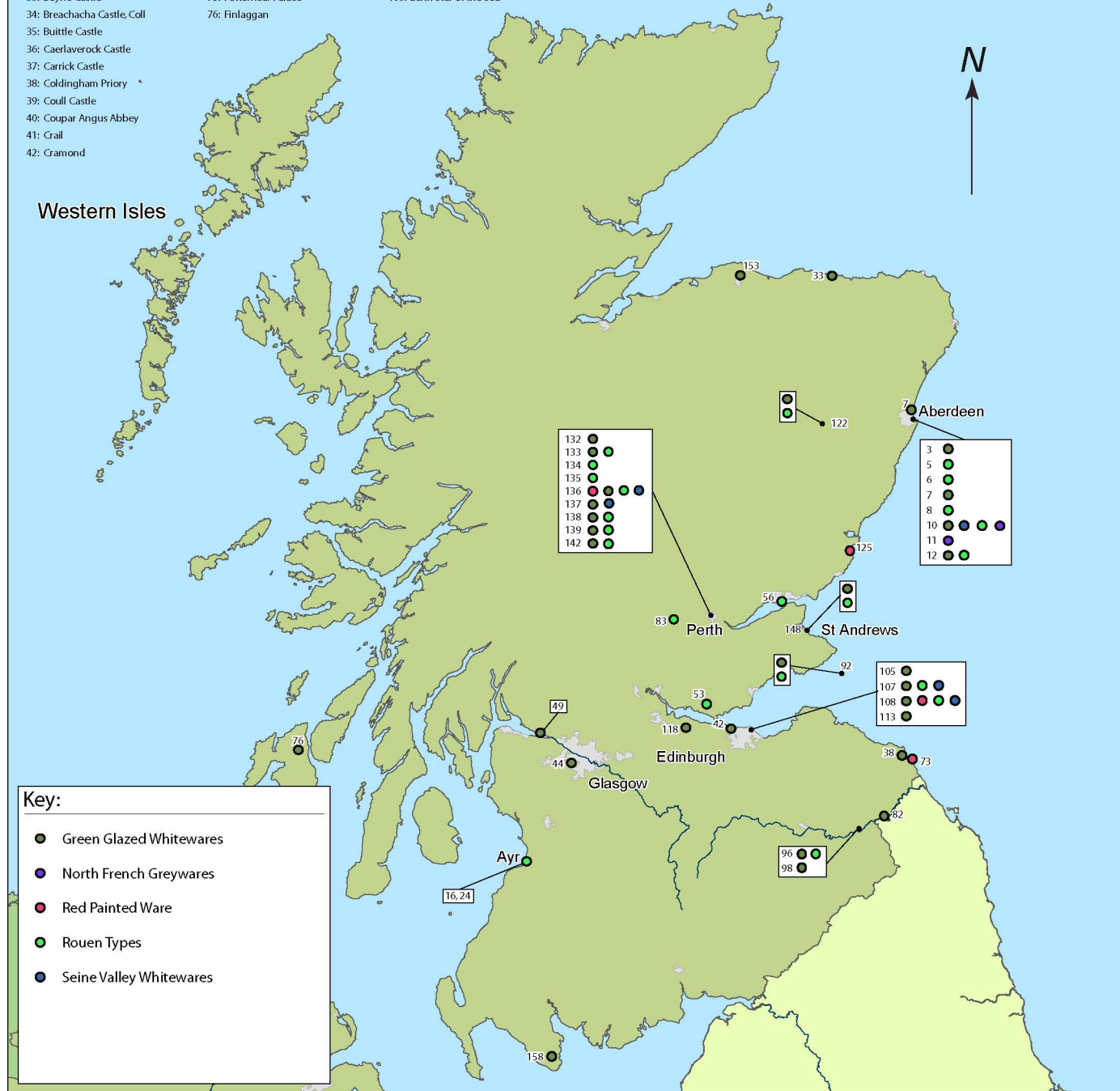
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Shetland Isles

Orkney Isles

Western Isles



Key:

- Green Glazed Whitewares
- North French Greywares
- Red Painted Ware
- Rouen Types
- Seine Valley Whitewares

0 200 km

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Shetland Isles

Orkney Isles

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Key:

- Beauvais Earthenware
- Beauvais Type Stoneware
- Martincamp Flasks



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- 78: Glenluce Abbey
- 79: Haddington
- 80: Haddington Whittinghame Drive
- 81: Hill of Foulzie
- 82: Hirsell
- 83: Inchaffray Abbey
- 84: Inchcolm Abbey
- 85: Invergowrie
- 86: Inverkeithing
- 87: Inchmarnock
- 88: Inverlochy Castle
- 89: Inverness
- 90: Iona Abbey
- 91: Perceton
- 92: Isle of May
- 93: Jedburgh Abbey
- 94: Jedburgh Friary
- 95: Keibister
- 96: Kelso Springwood Park
- 97: Kelso Abbey
- 98: Floors Castle policies, Kelso
- 99: Kilbarchan
- 100: Kinghorn
- 101: Kirkcudbright Castle
- 102: Kirkwall Bishop's Palace
- 103: Kirkwall Gunn's Close
- 104: Kirkwall Mounthoolie Lane
- 105: Leith Water Street (A)
- 106: Leith Giles Street
- 107: Leith Burgess St
- 108: Leith Ronaldson's Wharf
- 109: Leith Star of the Sea

- 110: North, Leith
- 111: Leith Tower St
- 112: Leith Quayside Mills
- 113: Leith Water Street (B)
- 114: Leith Timber Bush
- 115: Lerwick
- 116: Leuchars Castle
- 117: Linlithgow Carmelite Friary
- 118: Linlithgow Palace
- 119: Lochmaben Castle
- 120: Lochnaw Castle Old
- 121: Lour Stobo
- 122: Peel of Lumphannan
- 123: Melgund Castle
- 124: Melrose Abbey
- 125: Montrose (Red Castle?)
- 126: Newbattle Abbey
- 127: Musselburgh Fishermarrow
- 128: Musselburgh
- 129: Newark Castle St Monans
- 130: Niddry Castle
- 131: North Berwick
- 132: Perth 1 Canal St
- 133: Perth 11 Canal St
- 134: Perth 35-43 Canal St
- 135: Perth 1-5 High St, Perth
- 136: Perth 75 High St
- 137: Perth 80-86 High St
- 138: Perth Kirk Close
- 139: Perth Meal Vennel

- 140: Perth Mill St
- 141: Perth Scott
- 142: Perth St Ann's Lane
- 143: Pittenweem
- 144: Ravenscraig Castle
- 145: Reston (Berwickshire)
- 146: Scrabster
- 147: St Andrews Kirkhill
- 148: St Andrews Castle
- 149: St Andrews St Nicholas Farm
- 150: St Andrews 134 Market St
- 151: Skirling Castle
- 152: Smallholm Tower
- 153: Spynie Palace
- 154: Stirling Castle
- 155: Stirling Broad Street
- 156: Tantallon Castle
- 157: Threave Castle
- 158: Whithorn Priory

Shetland Isles



Orkney Isles



Western Isles



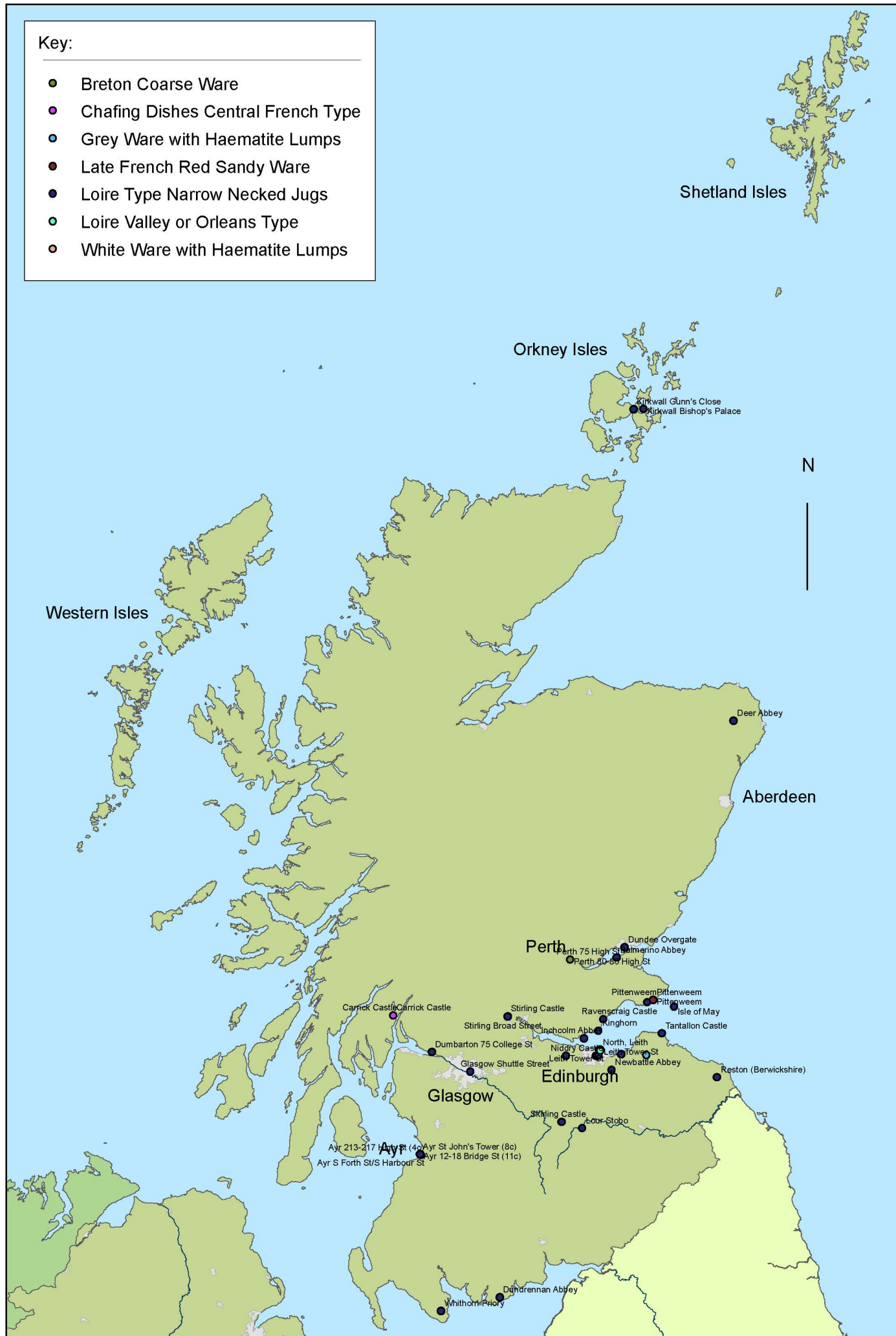
Key:

- Normandy Gritty Ware
- Normandy White
- Normandy Stoneware



Key:

- Breton Coarse Ware
- Chafing Dishes Central French Type
- Grey Ware with Haematite Lumps
- Late French Red Sandy Ware
- Loire Type Narrow Necked Jugs
- Loire Valley or Orleans Type
- White Ware with Haematite Lumps



0 25 50 100 150 km



Ayr

Ayr, Garden Street (1c)
Ayr, Garden Street (1ca)
Ayr, Garden Street (1cb)
Ayr, Garden Street (1cc)
Ayr, Garden Street (1c)
Ayr, River Street (7c)

Ayr, South Harbour Street (6c)
Ayr, 12-18 Bridge Street (11c)
Ayr, South Forth Street/South Harbour Street

Ayr, King Street (5c)

Wallacetown

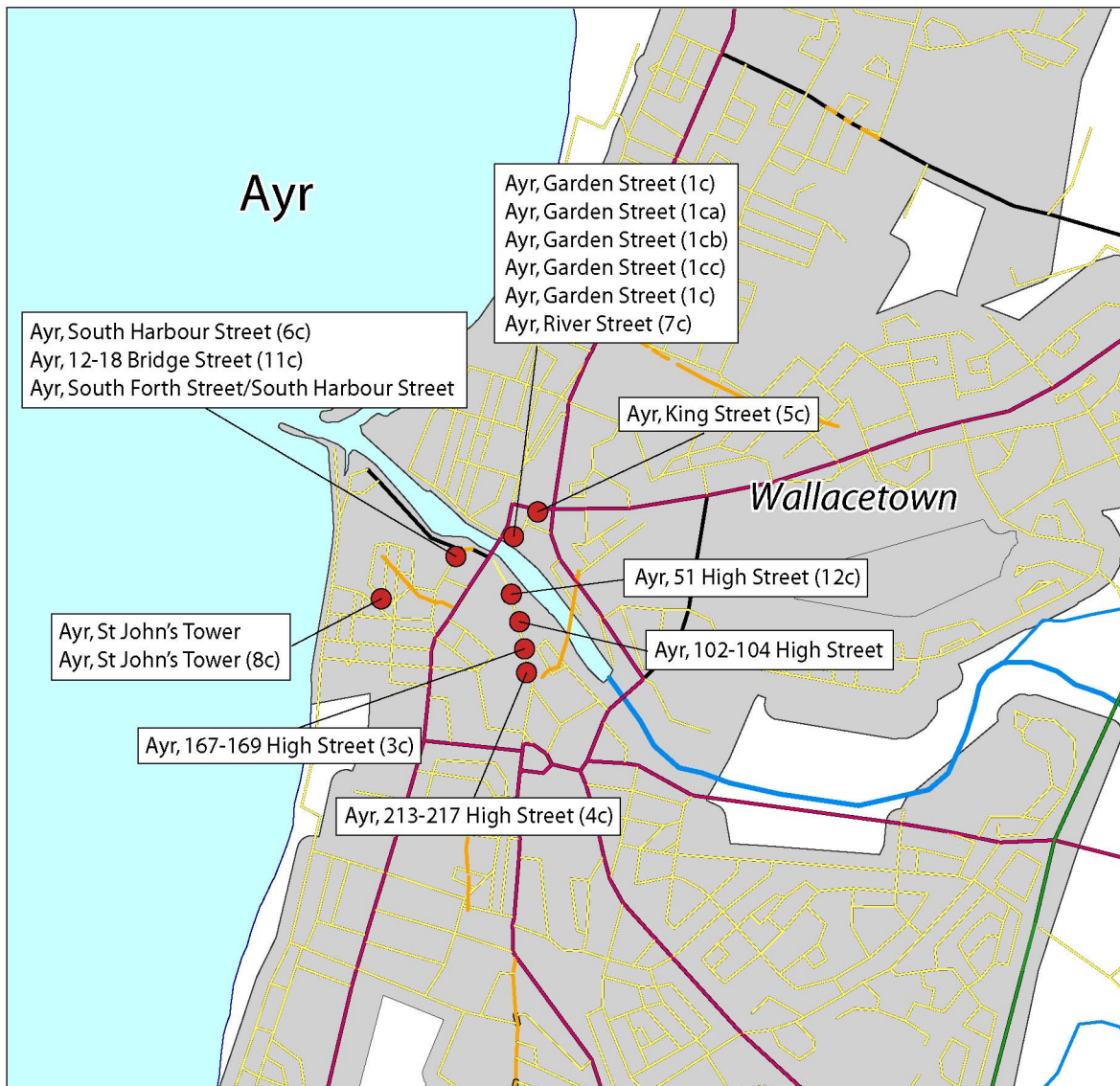
Ayr, 51 High Street (12c)

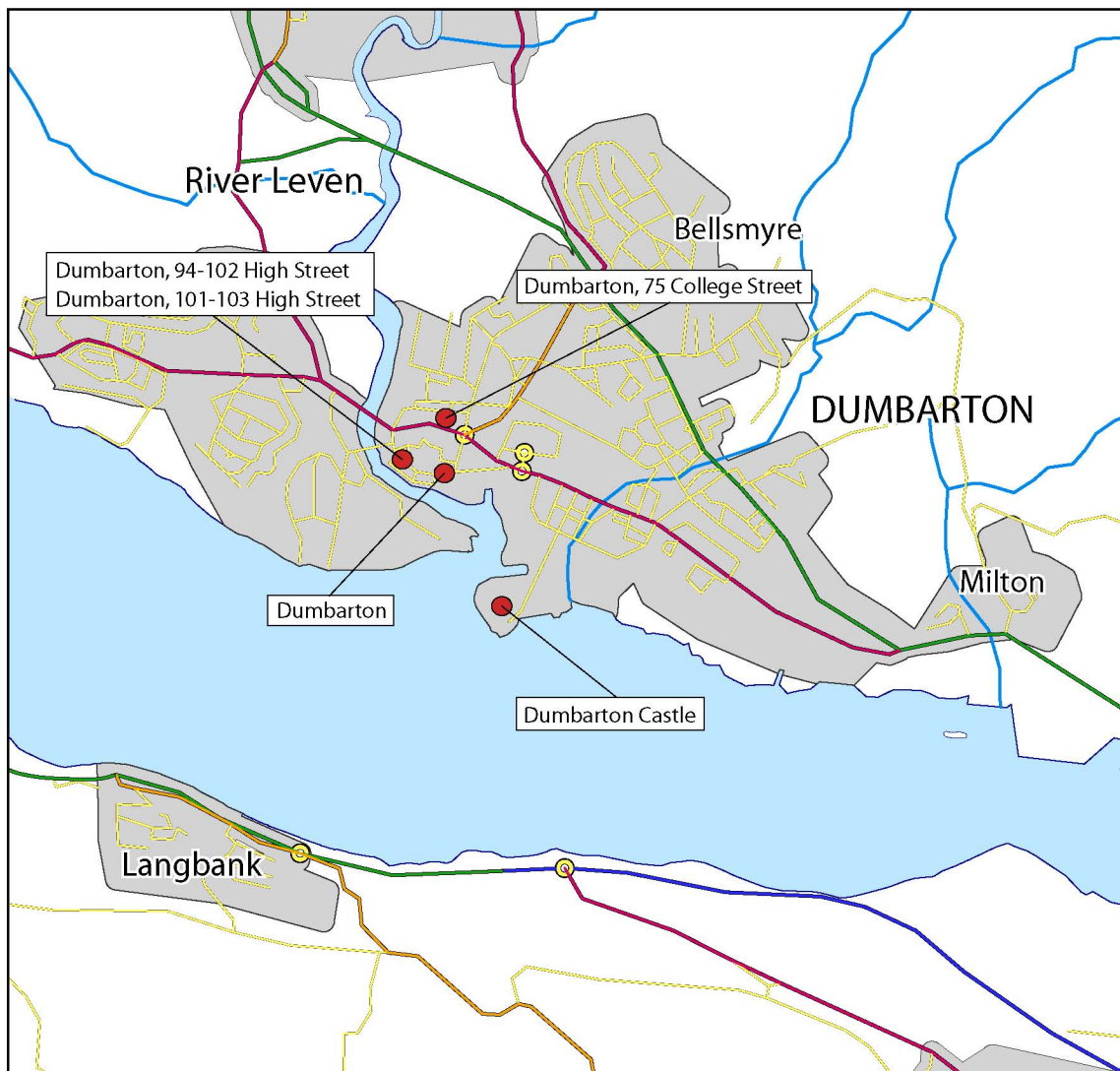
Ayr, St John's Tower
Ayr, St John's Tower (8c)

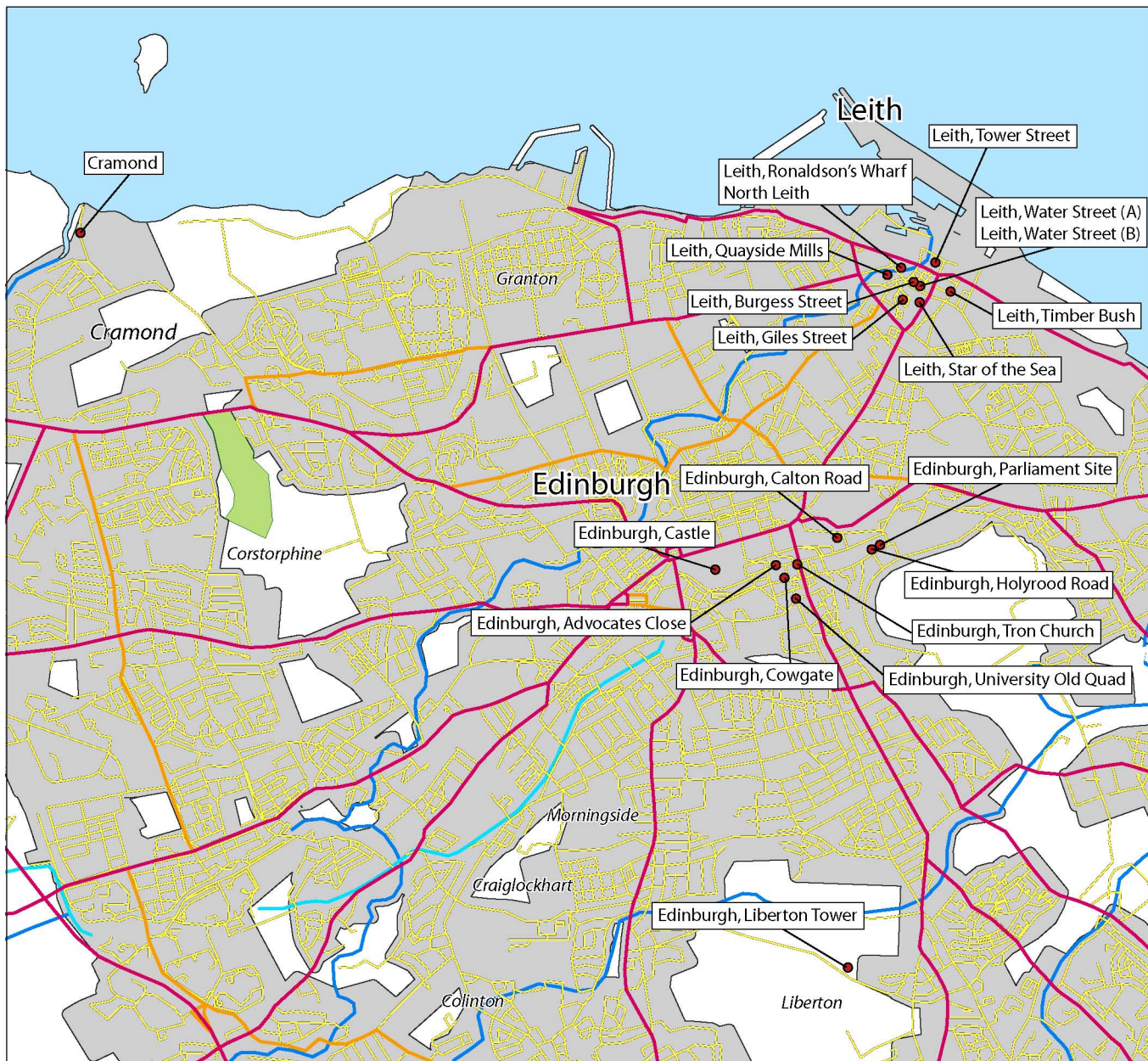
Ayr, 102-104 High Street

Ayr, 167-169 High Street (3c)

Ayr, 213-217 High Street (4c)







Cramond

Cramond

Corstorphine

Granton

Edinburgh

Edinburgh, Advocates Close

Edinburgh, Castle

Edinburgh, Calton Road

Edinburgh, Cowgate

Craiglockhart

Morningside

Colinton

Liberton

Edinburgh, Liberton Tower

Edinburgh, University Old Quad

Edinburgh, Tron Church

Edinburgh, Holyrood Road

Edinburgh, Parliament Site

Leith, Star of the Sea

Leith, Timber Bush

Leith, Water Street (A)
Leith, Water Street (B)

Leith, Tower Street

Leith, Ronaldson's Wharf
North Leith

Leith, Quayside Mills

Leith, Burgess Street

Leith, Giles Street

Leith

